

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL  
DISTRICTS OF THE  
103RD CONGRESS

LIBRARY  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS











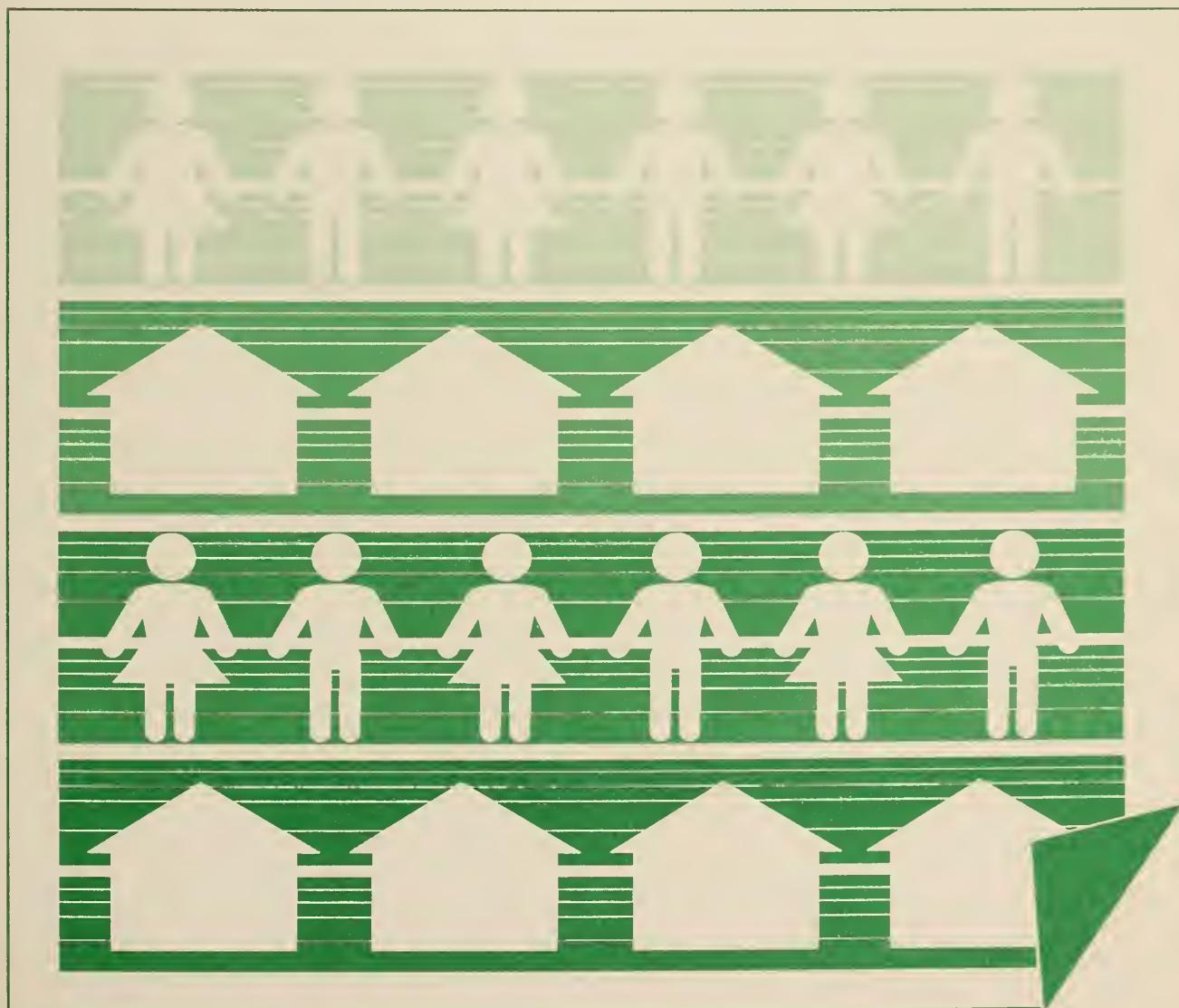




CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**New Mexico**



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY



# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

**Carbaugh**, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavaliunas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-4-33

---

1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**New Mexico**

---

Issued November 1992



U.S. Department of Commerce  
Barbara Hackman Franklin, Secretary  
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration  
J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY



**Economics and Statistics  
Administration**  
**J. Antonio Villamil**, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs



**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**Barbara Everitt Bryant**, Director  
**Harry A. Scarr**, Acting Deputy Director

**Charles D. Jones**, Associate Director for  
Decennial Census  
**William P. Butz**, Associate Director for  
Demographic Programs  
**Bryant Benton**, Associate Director for  
Field Operations  
**Bryant Benton**, Acting Associate Director for  
Management Services  
**Peter A. Bounpane**, Assistant Director for  
Decennial Census



# CONTENTS

---

	Page
List of Statistical Tables .....	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes .....	III-1

---

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.) .....	1
--	---

---

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications .....	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics .....	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages .....	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance .....	F-1
G. Maps .....	G-1

---

# LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (\*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. <b>General Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> State Congressional District	1	9. <b>Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990</b> State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	11
2. <b>Age: 1990</b> State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	2	10. <b>Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990</b> State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	12
3. <b>Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990</b> State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	4	11. <b>Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990</b> State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	13
4. <b>Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990</b> State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	6	12. <b>Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b> Congressional District American Indian Area	14
5. <b>Land Area and Population Density: 1990</b> State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	7	13. <b>General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990</b> State Congressional District	15
6. <b>Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b> Congressional District American Indian Area	8	14. <b>Social Characteristics: 1990</b> State Congressional District	16
7. <b>General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b> State Congressional District	9	15. <b>Labor Force Characteristics: 1990</b> State Congressional District	17
8. <b>Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990</b> State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	10	16. <b>Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990</b> State Congressional District	18

Table	Page	Table	Page
17. <b>Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990</b>	19	26. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b>	33
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
18. <b>Selected Social Characteristics: 1990</b>	23	27. <b>Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990</b>	34
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			
19. <b>Education and Veteran Status: 1990</b>	25	28. <b>Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990</b>	35
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			
20. <b>Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990</b>	26	29. <b>Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990</b>	36
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County		County	
Place and [In Selected States]		Place and [In Selected States]	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
21. <b>Disability Status: 1990</b>	28	30. <b>Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990</b>	37
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County		County	
Place and [In Selected States]		Place and [In Selected States]	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
22. <b>Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990</b>	29	31. <b>Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990</b>	38
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County		County	
Place and [In Selected States]		Place and [In Selected States]	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
23. <b>Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	30	32. <b>Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	39
Congressional District		Congressional District	
American Indian Area		American Indian Area	
24. <b>Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b>	31	33. <b>Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990</b>	40
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
		County	
		Place and [In Selected States]	
		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
25. <b>Equipment and Fuels: 1990</b>	32		
State			
Congressional District			



Table	Page	Table	Page
34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990	41	35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	42
State			
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		American Indian Area	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			

# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

## CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes .....	I-3
Graphics .....	I-3
How to Find Geographic Areas and Subject-Matter Data.....	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables .....	I-2
User Notes.....	I-3

## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision <sup>2</sup>		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age .....	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment ..	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 58(A)	96, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry ....	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 149(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status ....	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status ....	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 58-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

<sup>2</sup>The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup>Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.



Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with the following components labeled:

- Table number and title:** Located at the top left, identifying the specific data set.
- Headnote:** A brief statement explaining the classification, nature, and time reference of the data, located below the title.
- Column head:** Individual column headers located at the top of the data columns.
- Heading:** The top section of the table, including the title and headnote.
- Stubhead:** The leftmost section of the table, containing row captions or descriptions.
- Boxhead:** The top section of the data field, containing the column headers.
- Stub:** The leftmost section of the data field, containing the row captions or descriptions.
- Sidehead:** A section on the left side of the data field, used for subcategories.
- Data field:** The main body of the table containing the numerical data.

At the bottom of the diagram, the page number and state name (20 ALASKA) are shown on the left, and the report title (SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS) is shown on the right.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

### Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.



- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry .....	13	...	...	...
Citizenship .....	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	15	...	...	...
Disability .....	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children .....	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility .....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry .....	15	...	...	...
Labor force status .....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment .....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked .....	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area .....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status .....	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work .....	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity .....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation .....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service .....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density .....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985 .....	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex .....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status .....	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989 .....	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age of householder .....	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms .....	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status .....	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent .....	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent .....	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989 .....	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over .....	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent .....	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room .....	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit .....	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit .....	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities .....	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms .....	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure .....	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder .....	7	...	...	...
Units in structure .....	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	7, 8	8	8	...
Value .....	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available .....	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit .....	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built .....	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under “Age” in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

#### User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)



The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3
<b>LAND AREA</b>				
Square kilometers .....	314 334.0	12 202.7	174 422.6	127 708.7
Square miles .....	121 364.5	4 711.5	67 344.6	49 308.4
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 515 069</b>	<b>505 491</b>	<b>504 659</b>	<b>504 919</b>
White .....	1 146 028	392 124	423 661	330 243
Black .....	30 210	13 434	10 662	6 114
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut .....	134 355	13 750	18 887	101 718
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	14 124	7 453	3 460	3 211
Other race .....	190 352	78 730	47 989	63 633
Hispanic origin (af any race) .....	579 224	192 384	212 355	174 485
White, nat af Hispanic origin .....	764 164	281 054	261 040	222 070
<b>AGE</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 515 069</b>	<b>505 491</b>	<b>504 659</b>	<b>504 919</b>
Under 5 years .....	125 878	39 318	41 911	44 649
5 to 9 years .....	131 059	39 315	45 043	46 701
10 to 14 years .....	121 632	35 223	42 992	43 417
15 to 19 years .....	113 938	33 860	40 776	39 302
20 to 24 years .....	106 058	37 951	36 442	31 665
25 to 34 years .....	256 749	94 051	79 662	83 036
35 to 44 years .....	227 717	81 935	68 165	77 617
45 to 54 years .....	147 448	50 908	46 607	49 933
55 to 64 years .....	121 528	39 746	43 336	38 446
65 to 74 years .....	97 607	32 447	35 438	29 722
75 to 84 years .....	51 223	16 299	19 061	15 863
85 years and over .....	14 232	4 438	5 226	4 568
3 and 4 years .....	52 110	16 213	17 354	18 543
16 years and over .....	1 113 748	385 158	366 519	362 071
18 years and over .....	1 068 328	371 875	350 557	345 896
21 years and over .....	1 000 160	350 143	325 712	324 305
60 years and over .....	222 552	72 447	81 381	68 724
62 years and over .....	198 347	64 551	72 656	61 140
Median age .....	31.3	32.2	30.7	30.8
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>769 816</b>	<b>258 361</b>	<b>254 390</b>	<b>257 065</b>
Under 5 years .....	61 709	19 197	20 363	22 149
5 to 9 years .....	64 447	19 302	22 182	22 963
10 to 14 years .....	59 568	17 158	21 011	21 399
15 to 19 years .....	55 731	16 781	19 789	19 161
20 to 24 years .....	52 576	19 013	17 701	15 862
25 to 34 years .....	129 020	47 115	39 827	42 078
35 to 44 years .....	114 963	41 369	34 185	39 409
45 to 54 years .....	75 610	26 294	23 828	25 488
55 to 64 years .....	63 684	21 045	22 426	20 213
65 to 74 years .....	52 632	17 887	18 656	16 089
75 to 84 years .....	30 223	10 019	10 969	9 235
85 years and over .....	9 653	3 181	3 453	3 019
3 and 4 years .....	25 476	7 867	8 390	9 219
16 years and over .....	572 931	199 479	186 869	186 583
18 years and over .....	550 907	192 999	179 109	178 799
21 years and over .....	517 306	182 057	167 093	168 156
60 years and over .....	123 996	41 496	44 330	38 170
62 years and over .....	111 385	37 355	39 831	34 199
Median age .....	32.1	33.0	31.6	31.6
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>745 253</b>	<b>247 130</b>	<b>250 269</b>	<b>247 854</b>
Median age .....	30.4	31.3	29.8	30.0
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>				
<b>Persons 18 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 068 328</b>	<b>371 875</b>	<b>350 557</b>	<b>345 896</b>
Male .....	517 421	178 876	171 448	167 097
Female .....	550 907	192 999	179 109	178 799
White .....	836 424	296 846	300 030	239 548
Black .....	19 810	8 964	6 935	3 911
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut .....	79 900	8 945	11 666	59 289
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	9 701	5 163	2 407	2 131
Other race .....	122 493	51 957	29 519	41 017
Hispanic origin (af any race) .....	375 767	128 938	131 949	114 880
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 515 069</b>	<b>505 491</b>	<b>504 659</b>	<b>504 919</b>
In households .....	1 486 262	498 286	492 185	495 791
Householder .....	542 709	194 425	175 354	172 930
Family householder .....	391 487	131 762	131 448	128 277
Nonfamily householder .....	151 222	62 663	43 906	44 653
Male .....	72 644	30 024	21 197	21 423
Living alone .....	56 559	22 526	16 850	17 183
Female .....	78 578	32 639	22 709	23 230
Living alone .....	68 324	27 529	20 345	20 450
Spouse .....	303 789	100 576	104 942	98 271
Child .....	509 176	155 841	172 896	180 439
Grandchild .....	32 408	8 720	10 236	13 452
Other relatives .....	38 685	13 620	12 010	13 055
Nonrelatives .....	59 495	25 104	16 747	17 644
Institutionalized persons .....	14 024	3 205	6 275	4 544
Other persons in group quarters .....	14 783	4 000	6 199	4 584
Persons per household .....	2.74	2.56	2.81	2.87
Persons per family .....	3.26	3.12	3.28	3.38
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>163 062</b>	<b>53 184</b>	<b>59 725</b>	<b>50 153</b>
In households .....	156 746	51 313	57 127	48 306
Householder .....	106 484	34 466	38 922	33 096
Nonfamily householder .....	44 651	15 015	16 174	13 462
Living alone .....	42 964	14 345	15 625	12 994
Male .....	10 676	3 187	4 199	3 290
Female .....	32 288	11 158	11 426	9 704
Spouse .....	38 755	12 607	14 524	11 624
Other relatives .....	9 535	3 450	3 096	2 989
Nonrelatives .....	1 972	790	585	597
Institutionalized persons .....	5 944	1 785	2 434	1 725
Other persons in group quarters .....	372	86	164	122

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
<b>The State</b>	1 515 069	125 878	1 113 748	1 068 328	68 168	83 656	484 466	147 448	62 038	59 490	163 062	65 455	14 232	31.3
District 1	505 491	39 318	385 158	371 875	21 732	30 319	175 986	50 908	20 483	19 263	53 184	20 737	4 438	32.2
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernillo County (pt.)	469 775	36 238	359 614	347 451	20 534	28 892	164 317	47 282	19 006	17 919	49 501	19 399	4 209	32.2
Sandoval County (pt.)	10 828	1 022	7 775	7 438	387	487	3 886	1 016	423	367	872	291	65	30.9
Santa Fe County (pt.)	1 735	135	1 203	1 155	43	44	618	242	61	38	109	28	1	33.9
Torrance County	10 285	799	7 340	6 982	340	339	3 180	1 078	441	433	1 171	474	93	32.3
Valencia County (pt.)	12 868	1 124	9 226	8 849	428	557	3 985	1 290	552	506	1 531	545	70	32.2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Albuquerque city (pt.)	382 725	28 470	296 726	286 989	17 198	24 222	134 484	38 099	15 588	14 862	42 536	16 933	3 712	32.5
North Valley COP	12 507	951	9 509	9 165	468	622	4 053	1 435	533	580	1 474	553	108	33.7
Rio Rancho city (pt.)	1 847	199	1 361	1 311	44	76	972	142	49	70	158	29	2	30.0
South Valley COP (pt.)	35 701	3 176	25 372	24 281	1 514	1 926	11 254	3 531	1 430	1 346	3 280	1 226	255	29.8
District 2	504 659	41 911	366 519	350 557	24 845	28 217	147 827	46 607	21 680	21 656	59 725	24 287	5 226	30.7
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernillo County (pt.)	3 278	352	2 188	2 071	152	203	1 015	285	101	84	231	107	17	26.2
Colton County	2 563	160	1 967	1 881	78	74	730	318	130	160	391	151	23	37.8
Chaves County	57 849	4 728	42 101	40 137	2 817	2 719	16 042	5 141	2 450	2 571	8 397	3 674	786	31.8
Cibola County (pt.)	21 747	1 845	15 233	14 482	948	1 062	6 611	2 132	987	886	1 856	488	170	29.8
DeBaca County	2 252	141	1 748	1 684	53	74	536	243	115	156	507	250	80	40.8
Dona Ana County	135 510	11 647	98 595	94 310	9 082	10 516	40 929	11 708	5 262	4 920	11 893	4 504	998	27.9
Eddy County	48 605	3 773	35 407	33 949	1 872	1 997	13 757	4 492	2 197	2 250	7 384	3 325	768	33.4
Grant County	27 676	2 084	20 177	19 270	1 259	1 303	7 382	2 834	1 218	1 394	3 880	1 545	359	33.2
Guadalupe County	4 156	314	3 023	2 882	168	167	1 167	433	202	178	567	286	56	32.3
Hidalgo County	5 958	477	4 219	3 985	235	287	1 680	588	259	249	687	300	69	30.7
Leo County	55 765	4 855	39 106	37 234	2 398	2 551	16 494	5 009	2 431	2 429	5 922	2 346	514	30.2
Lincoln County	12 219	812	9 436	9 114	381	440	3 635	1 398	626	431	1 898	703	123	37.1
Luna County	18 110	1 311	13 446	12 835	611	711	4 141	1 701	916	1 106	3 649	1 447	268	36.7
Otero County	51 928	4 999	37 486	36 041	2 427	3 440	16 637	4 630	2 187	1 964	4 756	1 730	338	29.0
Sierra County	9 912	553	8 166	7 958	223	306	1 891	976	631	806	3 125	1 396	283	38.3
Socorro County	14 764	1 204	10 764	10 288	877	829	4 433	1 466	600	542	1 541	625	126	30.0
Valencia County (pt.)	32 367	2 696	23 459	22 436	1 264	1 538	10 747	3 253	1 368	1 225	3 041	1 190	248	31.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Alamogordo city	27 596	2 374	20 543	19 765	1 122	1 686	8 813	2 646	1 275	1 169	3 054	1 161	236	30.9
Albuquerque city (pt.)	10 610	899	7 656	7 362	419	454	2 918	931	502	505	1 633	781	163	32.7
Artesia city	24 952	1 807	18 637	17 896	939	1 015	6 826	2 265	1 082	1 183	4 586	2 104	530	35.1
Coronado city	10 970	863	8 001	7 574	412	459	2 509	948	494	598	2 154	986	211	34.2
Deming city	29 115	2 693	20 333	19 408	1 303	1 422	8 653	2 508	1 185	1 186	3 151	1 300	308	29.6
Hobbs city	62 126	4 818	47 256	45 513	3 503	5 419	19 001	5 509	2 518	2 536	7 027	2 851	663	30.0
Los Cruces city	44 654	3 623	32 759	31 211	2 294	2 076	12 180	3 707	1 826	1 995	7 133	3 219	710	32.1
Roswell city	10 683	797	7 839	7 495	620	642	2 771	1 000	456	451	1 555	697	174	31.5
Silver City town														
South Valley COP (pt.)														
District 3	504 919	44 649	362 071	345 896	21 591	25 120	160 653	49 933	19 875	18 571	50 153	20 431	4 568	30.8
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernillo County (pt.)	7 524	536	5 685	5 456	285	296	2 553	897	332	306	787	311	84	34.4
Cibola County (pt.)	2 047	264	1 320	1 238	97	124	569	188	53	58	149	70	15	24.8
Colfax County	12 925	902	9 748	9 226	485	436	3 583	1 347	607	58	2 101	930	236	35.5
Curry County	42 207	3 826	30 532	29 246	2 035	2 809	13 145	3 584	1 612	1 485	4 576	2 047	489	29.0
Harding County	987	66	751	709	25	38	240	90	47	63	206	96	17	38.3
Los Alamos County	18 115	1 132	13 969	13 398	2 873	3 021	5 830	3 021	1 074	894	1 668	436	90	37.8
McKinley County	60 686	7 110	39 422	37 130	2 454	3 548	18 197	5 012	1 945	1 682	3 873	1 603	409	25.4
Morro County	4 264	295	3 141	3 020	172	195	1 184	412	235	192	630	287	69	33.8
Quay County	10 823	732	8 209	7 845	371	385	1 811	1 250	591	535	1 804	804	186	37.0
Rio Arriba County	34 365	3 176	24 388	23 222	1 530	1 774	2 608	1 329	372	319	3 328	1 381	333	29.9
Roosevelt County	16 702	1 233	12 648	12 170	1 548	1 347	4 269	1 430	664	652	2 260	1 015	206	28.9
Sandoval County (pt.)	52 491	5 236	37 047	35 402	1 740	2 234	18 212	4 460	1 639	1 804	5 513	2 660	371	30.7
San Juan County	8 915	41	8 486	8 265	3 708	4 291	28 978	8 213	3 407	3 027	7 021	2 660	579	28.1
San Miguel County	25 743	2 097	18 795	17 444	1 427	1 498	7 678	946	960	960	2 993	1 348	317	30.5
Santa Fe County (pt.)	97 193	7 072	74 689	72 076	3 851	4 277	34 620	11 184	4 110	3 714	9 941	3 963	846	34.4
Toos County	23 118	1 747	17 133	16 390	865	916	7 372	2 535	1 035	957	2 555	1 092	33.9	33.9
Union County	4 124	310	3 088	2 959	150	117	1 073	436	206	236	741	350	80	37.0

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age	Age												Median age
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	2 011	171	1 563	1 517	96	115	773	173	57	72	231	124	49	32.5
Clovis city -----	30 954	2 618	22 727	21 774	1 426	1 875	9 387	2 788	1 285	1 207	3 806	1 732	431	30.4
Formington city -----	33 997	3 145	23 756	22 719	1 240	1 541	11 321	3 098	1 341	1 204	2 974	1 732	207	30.3
Gallup city -----	19 154	1 962	13 142	12 539	733	948	6 291	1 777	714	608	1 468	611	163	28.9
Los Vegas city -----	14 753	1 149	10 872	10 424	895	953	4 270	1 417	557	557	1 775	825	211	30.2
Los Alamos CDP -----	11 455	680	8 992	8 666	253	319	3 888	1 682	630	612	1 282	351	79	37.5
Portales city -----	10 690	783	8 237	7 942	1 290	1 075	2 629	787	355	356	1 450	707	150	26.4
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	30 658	3 097	22 016	21 333	1 808	1 111	11 450	2 284	842	1 111	3 733	1 337	216	31.7
Santa Fe city -----	55 859	3 590	44 459	42 982	2 358	2 853	19 026	6 716	2 553	2 334	7 142	2 986	677	36.1



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>1 515 069</b>	<b>745 253</b>	<b>769 816</b>	<b>1 146 028</b>	<b>30 210</b>	<b>134 355</b>	<b>14 124</b>	<b>190 352</b>	<b>579 224</b>	<b>27 642</b>	<b>128 068</b>	<b>12 587</b>	<b>3 384</b>	
District 1 .....	505 491	247 130	258 361	392 124	13 434	13 750	7 453	78 730	192 384	12 077	11 662	6 735	1 579	
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) .....	469 775	229 393	240 382	362 746	13 038	12 975	7 286	73 730	176 522	11 717	10 986	6 598	1 546	
Sandoval County (pt.) .....	10 928	5 334	5 594	8 723	114	486	63	1 442	5 815	110	433	61	10	
Santa Fe County (pt.) .....	1 735	876	859	1 661	10	14	44	44	4 399	110	433	61	1	
Tarrant County .....	10 285	5 164	5 121	8 951	43	128	23	1 140	3 892	34	111	20	6	
Valencia County (pt.) .....	12 868	6 363	6 505	10 043	229	147	75	2 374	5 918	207	119	50	18	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Albuquerque city (pt.) .....	382 725	185 640	197 085	299 315	11 435	11 638	6 638	53 699	132 222	10 300	10 006	6 091	1 127	
North Valley COP .....	12 507	6 218	6 289	9 063	69	232	54	3 089	5 544	53	174	44	44	
Rio Rancho city (pt.) .....	1 847	911	936	1 431	72	36	33	255	406	303	70	33	47	
South Valley COP (pt.) .....	35 701	17 621	18 080	21 928	463	596	150	12 564	25 886	371	405	79	268	
District 2 .....	504 659	250 269	254 390	423 661	10 662	18 887	3 460	47 989	212 355	9 968	17 644	3 002	650	
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) .....	3 278	1 565	1 713	102	—	3 140	4	32	146	—	3 051	4	3	
Caran County .....	2 363	1 349	1 014	2 508	1	21	2	25	728	7	18	2	—	
Chaves County .....	57 849	28 448	29 401	47 790	1 197	375	282	8 205	21 271	1 094	285	242	165	
Chito County (pt.) .....	21 747	10 647	11 100	13 572	190	7 453	80	452	8 047	7 266	7 266	61	7	
DeBaca County .....	2 252	1 103	1 149	2 107	2	42	—	101	736	2	30	—	4	
Dona Ana County .....	135 510	67 383	68 127	123 434	2 172	1 009	1 164	7 731	76 448	1 968	805	1 013	118	
Edwy County .....	23 807	24 798	24 798	39 597	826	249	201	7 732	17 145	742	209	163	110	
Grant County .....	48 605	23 807	24 798	25 745	137	229	69	1 496	14 061	120	194	57	3	
Guadalupe County .....	27 676	13 592	14 064	25 745	137	229	69	1 496	14 061	120	194	57	3	
Hidalgo County .....	4 156	2 086	2 070	3 076	12	21	28	1 019	3 505	9	16	26	5	
Lincoln County .....	5 958	3 022	2 936	5 457	11	20	37	433	2 984	2 917	19	29	—	
Leo County .....	55 765	27 539	28 226	45 817	2 611	355	197	6 785	16 598	2 546	319	165	48	
Lincoln County .....	12 219	6 027	6 192	11 175	65	132	28	8 819	3 427	60	118	21	8	
Luna County .....	18 110	9 708	8 402	16 313	253	132	53	1 400	8 585	209	87	51	22	
Otero County .....	51 928	26 296	25 632	41 313	2 755	2 984	966	3 910	12 380	2 650	2 689	872	69	
Sierra County .....	9 912	4 864	5 048	9 254	39	12	12	530	2 379	7 419	64	12	9	
Socorro County .....	14 764	7 493	7 271	11 423	114	1 491	212	1 524	7 057	106	1 424	195	10	
Valencia County (pt.) .....	32 367	16 340	16 027	24 994	271	1 182	125	5 795	16 815	241	1 050	89	69	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Alamogordo city .....	27 596	13 647	13 949	22 834	1 668	231	520	2 343	6 899	1 589	199	466	55	
Albuquerque city (pt.) .....	10 610	5 085	5 525	8 405	155	49	24	1 977	4 128	132	46	16	26	
Artesia city .....	24 952	11 991	12 961	20 271	643	122	163	3 753	8 331	590	105	134	68	
Carlsbad city .....	10 970	5 111	5 859	9 363	200	55	43	1 309	6 361	156	43	42	19	
Deming city .....	29 115	14 091	15 024	22 916	164	144	138	3 729	8 771	2 116	150	121	41	
Diablos city .....	62 126	30 418	31 708	54 791	1 211	538	690	4 896	29 124	1 088	404	613	82	
Las Cruces city .....	44 654	21 627	23 027	36 474	1 142	316	268	6 454	16 294	1 049	235	228	148	
Roswell city .....	10 683	5 103	5 580	9 936	99	80	52	516	5 667	90	66	47	—	
Silver City town .....														
South Valley COP (pt.) .....														
District 3 .....	504 919	247 854	257 065	330 243	6 114	101 718	3 211	63 633	174 485	5 597	98 762	2 850	1 155	
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) .....	7 524	3 644	3 880	6 597	161	181	96	489	1 642	145	154	90	8	
Chito County (pt.) .....	2 047	1 007	1 040	10 327	44	1 702	23	2 046	6 196	—	1 679	15	55	
Colfax County .....	12 925	6 479	6 446	10 657	299	95	815	6 300	10 015	2 772	242	738	109	
Curry County .....	42 207	20 729	21 478	31 904	2	279	1	192	441	2	5	421	19	
Harding County .....	2 987	508	479	787	2	5	428	3 281	2 098	88	112	218	108	
Los Alamos County .....	18 115	9 833	8 282	17 064	96	126	245	4 081	7 744	282	42 700	35	31	
McKinley County .....	60 686	29 300	31 386	13 295	295	43 570	29	1 815	3 623	2	76	35	48	
Mora County .....	2 134	1 300	1 834	2 423	1	39	3	2 493	4 060	124	4 830	40	37	
Quay County .....	10 823	5 222	5 601	8 031	151	109	58	4 621	24 955	117	4 830	91	37	
Rio Arriba County .....	34 365	17 038	17 327	24 323	138	5 225	99	2 925	4 548	210	11 743	394	72	
Roosevelt County .....	16 702	8 133	8 569	13 317	221	140	40	4 504	11 557	27 991	11 743	394	72	
Sandoval County (pt.) .....	52 491	25 736	26 755	34 717	825	12 005	99	5 509	45 813	402	33 108	183	90	
San Juan County .....	41 605	20 408	21 197	31 806	429	33 646	215	8 808	20 491	145	168	116	134	
San Miguel County .....	25 743	12 980	12 763	16 392	170	222	151	15 544	48 702	496	2 271	433	310	
Santa Fe County (pt.) .....	47 623	23 118	24 505	36 474	63	1 571	86	4 530	15 008	46	1 473	70	120	
Taos County .....	23 118	11 336	11 782	16 868	2	13	4	4 530	15 008	46	1 473	70	120	
Union County .....	4 124	2 012	2 112	3 966	2	13	4	4 530	15 008	46	1 473	70	120	

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3 — Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albuquerque city (pt.)	2 011	944	1 067	1 695	49	70	22	175	484	1 395	46	61	21	4
Clovis city	30 954	14 870	16 084	22 546	2 177	202	538	5 491	8 286	19 828	2 070	170	506	94
Farmington city	33 997	16 655	17 342	26 207	277	4 696	122	2 695	5 428	23 696	262	4 454	104	53
Gallup city	19 154	9 221	9 933	9 544	223	6 363	214	2 810	6 643	6 215	212	5 818	187	79
Las Vegas city	14 753	7 092	7 661	9 113	104	129	91	5 316	12 096	2 279	91	101	68	118
Los Alamos CDP	11 455	5 793	5 662	10 672	72	94	327	290	1 393	9 587	64	81	320	10
Parade city	10 690	5 076	5 614	7 816	197	114	90	2 473	3 562	6 735	186	90	83	34
Red Run city	30 858	14 907	15 951	25 887	783	655	364	2 969	6 689	22 327	701	558	325	58
Santa Fe city	55 859	26 533	29 326	45 359	332	1 249	353	8 566	26 493	27 601	268	1 013	312	172



Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	65 years and over						
								Total	Female					
The State-----	1 486 262	542 709	391 487	303 789	64 555	151 222	124 883	42 964	32 288	2.74	3.26	28 807	14 024	14 783
District 1-----	498 286	194 425	131 762	100 576	22 880	62 663	50 055	14 345	11 158	2.56	3.12	7 205	3 205	4 000
COUNTY														
Bernillo County (pt.)-----	462 584	181 976	121 920	92 488	21 674	60 056	47 867	13 514	10 558	2.54	3.10	7 191	3 192	3 999
Sandoval County (pt.)-----	10 827	3 736	3 009	2 356	459	727	583	153	111	2.90	3.22	1	—	1
Santa Fe County (pt.)-----	1 735	582	502	451	29	80	73	19	14	2.98	3.25	—	—	—
Torrance County-----	10 272	3 670	2 785	2 312	330	885	771	321	217	2.80	3.26	13	13	—
Valencia County (pt.)-----	12 868	4 461	3 546	2 969	388	915	761	338	258	2.88	3.26	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albuquerque city (pt.)-----	376 809	153 051	98 980	74 195	18 491	54 071	43 179	12 146	9 567	2.46	3.05	5 916	2 789	3 127
North Valley COP-----	12 366	4 473	3 320	2 568	494	1 153	889	332	242	2.76	3.20	141	141	—
Rio Rancho city (pt.)-----	1 847	660	573	509	44	87	67	10	9	2.80	2.99	—	—	—
South Valley COP (pt.)-----	35 429	11 272	8 997	6 607	1 673	2 275	1 819	647	480	3.14	3.52	272	182	90
District 2-----	492 185	175 354	131 448	104 942	19 767	43 906	37 195	15 625	11 426	2.81	3.28	12 474	6 275	6 199
COUNTY														
Bernillo County (pt.)-----	3 278	921	762	427	242	159	135	54	42	3.56	3.87	—	—	—
Catron County-----	2 563	1 010	722	623	59	288	274	110	66	2.54	3.05	—	—	—
Chaves County-----	56 354	20 589	15 165	11 940	2 418	5 424	4 796	2 429	1 871	2.74	3.23	1 495	470	1 025
Cibola County (pt.)-----	21 043	6 722	5 345	3 961	1 034	1 377	1 190	396	278	3.13	3.57	704	667	37
Oeboco County-----	2 201	913	643	545	72	270	260	162	124	2.41	2.95	51	51	—
Oono Ano County-----	131 472	45 029	33 228	26 007	5 383	11 801	8 815	2 795	2 041	2.92	3.41	4 038	1 108	2 930
Eddy County-----	47 956	17 472	13 272	10 924	1 734	4 200	3 816	1 982	1 538	2.74	3.21	649	608	41
Grant County-----	27 113	9 773	7 428	5 987	1 107	2 345	2 075	973	702	2.77	3.24	563	306	257
Guadalupe County-----	4 133	1 520	1 136	788	246	384	352	162	102	2.72	3.19	23	15	8
Hidalgo County-----	5 846	2 004	1 545	1 250	211	459	411	152	102	2.92	3.38	112	104	8
Lea County-----	55 195	19 306	14 933	12 235	2 027	4 373	3 919	1 708	1 304	2.86	3.31	570	511	59
Lincoln County-----	11 873	4 789	3 441	2 816	458	1 348	1 193	484	345	2.48	2.95	346	335	11
Luna County-----	17 893	6 797	4 895	3 875	803	1 902	1 729	1 013	718	2.63	3.16	217	100	117
Otero County-----	50 334	18 155	13 948	11 589	1 783	4 207	3 651	1 199	875	2.77	3.20	1 594	297	1 297
Sierra County-----	9 569	4 428	2 834	2 380	335	1 594	1 460	891	553	2.16	2.72	343	254	89
Socorro County-----	14 333	5 217	3 705	2 933	554	1 512	1 254	404	267	2.75	3.31	431	113	318
Valencia County (pt.)-----	31 029	10 709	8 446	6 662	1 301	2 263	1 865	711	498	2.90	3.28	1 338	1 336	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alamogordo city-----	27 245	10 482	7 661	6 299	1 061	2 821	2 422	770	580	2.60	3.07	351	297	54
Albuquerque city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesia city-----	10 540	3 916	2 910	2 356	416	1 006	941	529	429	2.69	3.20	70	70	—
Carlsbad city-----	24 395	9 273	6 846	5 507	1 024	2 427	2 214	1 173	927	2.63	3.12	557	522	35
Oeming city-----	10 834	4 061	2 836	2 086	615	1 225	1 133	713	537	2.67	3.28	136	100	36
Hobbs city-----	28 815	10 242	7 686	6 037	1 290	2 556	2 273	966	749	2.81	3.31	300	241	59
Los Cruces city-----	61 519	23 797	15 655	11 729	3 015	8 142	5 970	1 886	1 442	2.59	3.16	607	450	157
Roswell city-----	43 282	16 195	11 667	8 961	2 066	4 528	4 032	2 136	1 658	2.67	3.19	1 372	349	1 023
Silver City town-----	10 341	3 870	2 795	2 071	581	1 075	949	455	361	2.67	3.21	342	95	247
South Valley COP (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3-----	495 791	172 930	128 277	98 271	21 908	44 653	37 633	12 994	9 704	2.87	3.38	9 128	4 544	4 584
COUNTY														
Bernillo County (pt.)-----	7 401	2 685	2 112	1 786	242	573	448	129	98	2.76	3.11	123	123	—
Cibola County (pt.)-----	2 044	570	451	258	131	119	108	34	23	3.59	4.11	3	—	3
Colfax County-----	12 537	4 959	3 558	2 831	539	1 401	1 253	600	447	2.53	3.03	388	387	1
Curry County-----	41 170	15 113	11 466	9 292	1 672	3 647	3 211	1 390	1 085	2.72	3.17	1 037	323	714
Harding County-----	987	396	273	231	28	123	117	65	36	2.49	3.12	—	—	—
Los Alamos County-----	18 044	7 213	5 318	4 807	364	1 895	1 653	350	256	2.50	2.96	71	62	9
McKinley County-----	59 957	16 588	13 364	8 854	3 336	3 224	2 828	835	585	3.61	4.10	729	371	358
Moro County-----	4 243	1 519	1 127	856	188	392	347	160	112	2.79	3.31	21	7	14
Quay County-----	10 717	4 238	3 061	2 483	428	1 177	1 084	570	437	2.53	3.04	106	97	9
Rio Arriba County-----	33 986	11 461	8 835	6 455	1 639	2 626	2 279	786	546	2.97	3.42	379	170	209
Roosevelt County-----	15 467	5 991	4 156	3 314	629	1 835	1 528	685	549	2.58	3.14	1 235	205	1 030
Sandoval County (pt.)-----	52 250	17 131	13 605	10 914	1 933	3 526	2 931	1 089	824	3.05	3.47	241	113	128
San Juan County-----	90 822	28 740	22 726	17 622	3 736	6 014	5 079	1 753	1 311	3.16	3.61	783	502	281
San Miguel County-----	24 454	8 701	6 405	4 486	1 408	2 296	1 980	757	522	2.81	3.31	1 289	444	845
Santa Fe County (pt.)-----	94 554	37 558	24 539	18 538	4 334	12 719	10 108	2 803	2 148	2.54	3.12	2 639	1 666	973
Toas County-----	23 089	8 752	6 131	4 588	1 155	2 621	2 240	746	546	2.64	3.20	29	19	10
Union County-----	4 069	1 615	1 150	956	146	465	439	242	179	2.52	3.07	55	55	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albuquerque city (pt.)-----	1 888	767	527	445	66	240	180	21	15	2.46	2.94	123	123	—
Clovis city-----	30 649	11 676	8 520	6 648	1 463	3 156	2 787	1 195	937	2.62	3.12	305	296	9
Formington city-----	33 869	11 979	8 983	7 291	1 211	2 996	2 462	799	652	2.83	3.30	128	81	47
Gollup city-----	18 653	6 204	4 704	3 309	1 068	1 500	1 295	392	301	3.01	3.49	501	296	205
Los Vegas city-----	14 020	5 131	3 655	2 322	1 017	1 476	1 299	495	365	2.73	3.27	733	112	621
Los Alamos COP-----	11 384	4 855	3 302	2 922	279	1 553	1 360	279	199	2.34	2.88	71	62	9
Portoles city-----	9 498	3 818	2 455	1 798	515	1 363	1 124	517	429	2.49	3.13	1 192	169	1 023
Rio Rancho city (pt.)-----	30 503	10 998	8 659	7 341	973	2 339	1 930	776	626	2.77	3.15	155	113	42
Santo Fe city-----	54 359	22 789	13 936	10 212	2 805	8 853	7 070	2 149	1 688	2.39	3.02	1 500	688	812



Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>1 515 069</b>	<b>314 334.0</b>	<b>121 364.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	District 2—Can. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
District 1 -----	505 491	12 202.7	4 711.5	41.4	107.3	Alamagorda city-----	27 596	44.3	17.1	622.9	1 613.8
<b>COUNTY</b>						Albuquerque city (pt.)-----	—	1.6	.6	—	—
Bernalillo County (pt.)-----	469 775	1 874.6	723.8	250.6	649.0	Artesia city-----	10 610	21.3	8.2	498.1	1 293.9
Sandoval County (pt.)-----	10 828	564.2	217.9	19.2	49.7	Carlsbad city-----	24 952	70.6	27.2	353.4	917.4
Santa Fe County (pt.)-----	1 735	136.8	52.8	12.7	32.9	Oeming city-----	10 970	15.0	5.8	731.3	1 891.4
Torrance County-----	10 285	8 663.8	3 345.1	1.2	3.1	Habbs city-----	29 115	48.9	18.9	595.4	1 540.5
Valencia County (pt.)-----	12 868	963.3	371.9	13.4	34.6	Las Cruces city-----	62 126	97.1	37.5	639.8	1 656.7
						Roswell city-----	44 654	75.5	29.1	591.4	1 534.5
						Silver City town-----	10 683	22.8	8.8	468.6	1 214.0
						South Valley COP (pt.)-----	—	.5	.2	—	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						District 3 -----	504 919	127 708.7	49 308.4	4.0	10.2
Albuquerque city (pt.)-----	382 725	313.5	121.0	1 220.8	3 163.0	<b>COUNTY</b>					
North Valley COP-----	12 507	20.6	7.9	607.1	1 583.2	Bernalillo County (pt.)-----	7 524	38.9	15.0	193.4	501.6
Ria Rancho city (pt.)-----	1 847	4.3	1.7	429.5	1 086.5	Cibola County (pt.)-----	2 047	4 453.9	1 719.7	.5	1.2
South Valley COP (pt.)-----	35 701	78.5	30.3	454.8	1 178.3	Calfax County-----	12 925	9 730.4	3 756.9	1.3	3.4
District 2 -----	504 659	174 422.6	67 344.6	2.9	7.5	Curry County-----	42 207	3 641.7	1 406.1	11.6	30.0
<b>COUNTY</b>						Harding County-----	987	5 505.0	2 125.5	.2	.5
Bernalillo County (pt.)-----	3 278	1 106.9	427.4	3.0	7.7	Los Alamos County-----	18 115	283.2	109.4	64.0	165.6
Catron County-----	2 563	17 944.2	6 928.3	.1	.4	McKinley County-----	60 686	14 113.2	5 449.1	4.3	11.1
Chaves County-----	57 849	15 724.9	6 071.4	3.7	9.5	Mara County-----	4 264	5 001.9	1 931.2	.9	2.2
Cibola County (pt.)-----	21 747	7 303.6	2 819.9	3.0	7.7	Quay County-----	10 823	7 446.6	2 875.1	1.5	3.8
DeBaca County-----	2 252	6 021.9	2 325.1	.4	1.0	Rio Arriba County-----	34 365	15 172.4	5 858.1	2.3	5.9
Dona Ana County-----	135 510	9 861.3	3 807.4	13.7	35.6	Roosevelt County-----	16 702	6 342.1	2 448.7	2.6	6.8
Eddy County-----	48 605	10 832.0	4 182.2	4.5	11.6	Sandoval County (pt.)-----	52 491	9 043.8	3 491.8	5.8	15.0
Grant County-----	27 676	10 272.4	3 966.2	2.7	7.0	San Juan County-----	91 605	14 282.3	5 514.4	6.4	16.6
Guadalupe County-----	4 156	7 849.2	3 030.6	.5	1.4	San Miguel County-----	25 743	12 218.1	4 717.4	2.1	5.5
Hidalgo County-----	5 958	8 924.9	3 445.9	.7	1.7	Santo Fe County (pt.)-----	97 193	4 808.4	1 856.5	20.2	52.4
						Toos County-----	23 118	5 706.6	2 203.3	4.1	10.5
Lea County-----	55 765	11 378.6	4 393.3	4.9	12.7	Union County-----	4 124	9 920.3	3 830.2	.4	1.1
Lincoln County-----	12 219	12 513.4	4 831.4	1.0	2.5	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
Luna County-----	18 110	7 680.2	2 965.3	2.4	6.1	Albuquerque city (pt.)-----	2 011	27.3	10.6	73.7	189.7
Otero County-----	51 928	17 163.8	6 626.9	3.0	7.8	Clovis city-----	30 954	35.8	13.8	864.6	2 243.0
Sierra County-----	9 912	10 827.5	4 180.5	.9	2.4	Farmington city-----	33 997	60.9	23.5	558.2	1 446.7
Socorro County-----	14 764	17 215.9	6 647.1	.9	2.2	Gallup city-----	19 154	28.6	11.0	669.7	1 741.3
Valencia County (pt.)-----	32 367	1 801.9	695.7	18.0	46.5	Las Vegas city-----	14 753	19.2	7.4	768.4	1 993.6
						Los Alamos COP-----	11 455	28.1	10.9	407.7	1 050.9
						Portales city-----	10 690	12.9	5.0	828.7	2 138.0
						Ria Rancho city (pt.)-----	30 658	114.0	44.0	268.9	696.8
						Santa Fe city-----	55 859	94.8	36.6	589.2	1 526.2

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										Median age
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	
District 1 .....	505 491	13 750	7 259	1 566	9 399	8 945	937	1 312	4 706	932	300	220	538	24.5
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas .....	3 973	358	183	42	247	235	23	22	112	29	12	11	26	27.6
Isleta Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) .....	3 971	358	183	42	247	235	23	22	112	29	12	11	26	27.6
Sandia Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santo Ano Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2 .....	504 659	18 887	9 853	2 025	12 357	11 666	1 018	1 274	5 484	1 508	614	509	1 259	24.8
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas .....	14 443	13 832	7 291	1 486	8 895	8 380	678	851	3 975	1 105	422	389	960	24.7
Acemo Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM .....	2 590	2 551	1 359	245	1 650	1 554	118	149	713	198	92	88	196	25.3
Alamo Navajo Reservation, NM .....	1 271	1 228	669	131	761	697	86	83	335	82	34	18	59	20.9
Conanito Reservation, NM (pt.) .....	1 189	1 177	617	168	720	669	57	93	344	94	31	19	31	21.8
Isleta Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	2 915	2 699	1 411	273	1 835	1 742	132	137	826	246	92	86	223	27.5
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) .....	3 727	3 630	1 912	304	2 478	2 353	153	195	1 019	344	129	133	380	28.2
Mescalero Apache Reservation, NM .....	2 695	2 516	1 306	362	1 430	1 344	129	190	727	140	44	43	71	19.8
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) (pt.) .....	43	31	17	3	21	21	3	4	11	1	—	2	—	23.5
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.) (pt.) .....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 .....	504 919	101 718	52 512	12 699	63 529	59 289	5 354	6 494	29 503	7 480	2 746	2 259	5 453	22.9
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas .....	100 080	73 469	37 870	9 000	46 301	43 214	3 884	4 672	20 681	5 513	2 185	1 842	4 437	23.2
Canoncito Reservation, NM (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochiti Pueblo, NM .....	1 342	666	336	63	462	434	37	43	178	61	44	20	51	27.1
Jemez Pueblo, NM .....	1 750	1 738	897	191	1 121	1 068	85	112	543	138	38	40	112	25.1
Jicarilla Apache Reservation, NM .....	2 617	2 375	1 222	318	1 434	1 331	141	147	677	165	63	57	81	21.1
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) .....	4	4	2	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	45.0
Nombe Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM .....	1 402	329	160	43	202	191	15	15	106	27	6	11	11	24.1
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) (pt.) .....	51 944	50 532	26 189	6 437	31 199	29 026	2 646	3 105	13 624	3 772	1 548	1 277	3 054	22.4
Picuris Pueblo, NM .....	1 882	147	68	14	102	98	5	5	47	17	7	3	14	29.8
Pajoaque Pueblo, NM .....	2 556	177	92	14	116	111	9	14	60	15	6	3	4	24.9
Romoh Navajo Community, NM .....	194	191	95	25	120	111	13	12	48	13	3	5	17	21.8
Sandia Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Felipe Pueblo, NM .....	2 434	1 859	971	231	1 188	1 109	114	125	566	147	48	28	81	23.2
San Ildefonso Pueblo, NM .....	1 499	347	174	36	226	216	28	19	91	20	12	20	26	23.9
San Juan Pueblo, NM .....	5 209	1 276	642	119	918	858	46	94	413	119	51	32	103	28.3
Santa Ano Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	591	481	256	60	320	309	20	25	158	42	12	18	34	27.9
Santa Clara Pueblo, NM .....	10 193	1 246	651	118	843	801	50	65	400	112	43	35	96	27.7
Santa Domingo Pueblo, NM .....	2 992	2 947	1 450	332	1 928	1 794	176	226	905	215	63	58	151	23.6
Toas Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM .....	4 745	1 212	599	107	883	846	52	76	356	121	54	35	152	30.9
Tesuque Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM .....	697	232	114	36	167	162	13	12	67	28	18	6	18	29.0
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zio Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM .....	637	637	327	66	418	387	31	43	193	53	12	14	41	24.5
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.) (pt.) .....	7 392	7 073	3 625	790	4 651	4 359	403	534	2 248	448	157	178	391	24.1
San Felipe/Santo Ano joint area, NM .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Felipe/Santa Domingo joint area, NM .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
HOUSING UNITS				
All housing units.....	632 058	211 995	212 793	207 270
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER				
Occupied housing units.....	542 709	194 425	175 354	172 930
Owner-occupied housing units.....	365 965	120 330	121 680	123 955
White.....	299 427	101 437	107 374	90 616
Black.....	4 457	1 902	1 654	901
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut.....	22 849	1 459	3 371	18 019
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1 922	1 077	384	461
Other race.....	37 310	14 455	8 897	13 958
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	120 599	38 116	41 348	41 135
Renter-occupied housing units.....	176 744	74 095	53 674	48 975
White.....	136 383	56 182	44 824	35 377
Black.....	5 920	2 920	1 895	1 105
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut.....	10 640	2 686	1 595	6 359
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1 811	1 010	478	323
Other race.....	21 990	11 297	4 882	5 811
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	58 110	23 912	19 741	14 457
ROOMS				
All housing units.....	632 058	211 995	212 793	207 270
1 or 2 rooms.....	50 191	16 448	12 558	21 185
3 or 4 rooms.....	205 162	68 176	71 689	65 297
5 or 6 rooms.....	259 546	79 831	94 789	84 926
7 or 8 rooms.....	94 130	37 950	27 925	28 255
9 or more rooms.....	23 029	9 590	5 832	7 607
PERSONS PER ROOM				
Owner-occupied housing units.....	365 965	120 330	121 680	123 955
1.00 or less.....	341 218	116 178	113 638	111 402
1.01 to 1.50.....	14 677	2 943	5 417	6 317
1.51 or more.....	10 070	1 209	2 625	6 236
Mean.....	.51	.45	.52	.55
Renter-occupied housing units.....	176 744	74 095	53 674	48 975
1.00 or less.....	158 681	67 737	47 700	43 244
1.01 to 1.50.....	10 489	3 501	3 762	3 226
1.51 or more.....	7 574	2 857	2 212	2 505
Mean.....	.62	.59	.64	.63
VACANCY STATUS				
Vacant housing units.....	89 349	17 570	37 439	34 340
For sale only.....	8 744	2 363	3 947	2 434
For rent.....	22 660	8 450	8 840	5 370
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6 689	1 014	2 388	3 287
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	21 862	693	11 734	9 435
For migrant workers.....	602	17	449	136
Other vacant.....	28 792	5 033	10 081	13 678
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
All housing units.....	632 058	211 995	212 793	207 270
1, detached.....	387 830	122 176	133 643	132 011
1, attached.....	28 352	11 407	6 426	10 519
2.....	14 433	4 422	4 921	5 090
3 or 4.....	24 400	12 621	6 092	5 687
5 to 9.....	16 434	7 837	4 100	4 497
10 to 19.....	18 247	10 332	3 772	4 143
20 to 49.....	15 180	9 288	3 005	2 887
50 or more.....	14 812	12 806	1 237	769
Mobile home or trailer.....	102 948	18 973	46 883	37 092
Other.....	9 422	2 133	2 714	4 575
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	262 309	96 654	81 828	83 827
Less than \$20,000.....	17 606	1 008	7 652	8 946
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	32 342	3 353	18 948	10 041
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	50 232	13 295	21 761	15 176
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	46 166	19 946	12 743	13 477
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	55 359	27 995	11 412	15 952
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	37 324	20 332	6 342	10 650
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	12 822	6 441	1 825	4 556
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	4 726	2 144	615	1 967
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2 450	1 031	266	1 153
\$300,000 or more.....	3 282	1 109	264	1 909
Median (dollars).....	70 100	84 600	52 700	68 600
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	171 552	73 283	51 408	46 861
Less than \$150.....	19 629	3 823	8 394	7 412
\$150 to \$199.....	12 787	2 666	6 253	3 868
\$200 to \$249.....	17 351	5 831	6 780	4 740
\$250 to \$299.....	23 364	10 301	7 654	5 409
\$300 to \$399.....	43 009	23 530	10 272	9 207
\$400 to \$599.....	31 739	18 021	4 674	9 044
\$600 to \$749.....	6 276	3 731	724	1 821
\$750 to \$999.....	1 951	1 184	168	599
\$1,000 or more.....	989	467	98	424
No cash rent.....	14 457	3 729	6 391	4 337
Median (dollars).....	312	350	257	298



Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Units in structure								Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
	Total	1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other	Mean number of rooms						
The State.....	632 058	387 830	28 352	38 833	16 434	48 239	112 370	5.0	542 709	42 810	89 349	21 862	2.3	11.4
District 1 .....	211 995	122 176	11 407	17 043	7 837	32 426	21 106	5.1	194 425	10 510	17 570	693	1.9	10.2
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) .....	197 396	113 775	10 920	16 822	7 727	32 376	15 776	5.1	181 976	9 722	15 420	357	1.7	10.2
Sandoval County (pt.) .....	4 159	2 833	201	71	69	27	958	5.3	3 736	185	423	29	3.7	8.7
Santa Fe County (pt.) .....	647	389	3	7	—	—	248	5.7	582	25	65	14	4.0	8.6
Torronce County .....	4 878	2 659	32	58	15	6	2 108	4.9	3 670	260	1 208	253	5.5	10.9
Volencio County (pt.) .....	4 915	2 520	251	85	26	17	2 016	5.3	4 461	318	454	40	3.1	11.6
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Albuquerque city (pt.) .....	166 047	91 728	9 568	15 955	7 516	32 124	9 156	5.1	153 051	7 529	12 996	260	1.8	10.3
North Valley CDP .....	4 819	2 977	115	113	21	107	1 486	5.3	4 473	261	346	3	1.3	14.2
Rio Rancho city (pt.) .....	756	753	2	—	—	—	1	5.9	660	7	96	—	8.5	—
South Valley CDP (pt.) .....	12 226	9 150	293	489	157	124	2 013	5.1	11 272	1 303	954	10	1.0	10.6
District 2 .....	212 793	133 643	6 426	11 013	4 100	8 014	49 597	5.0	175 354	14 016	37 439	11 734	3.1	14.1
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) .....	1 054	873	89	5	—	—	87	4.3	921	256	133	22	—	2.0
Cotran County .....	1 552	990	11	9	1	—	541	4.7	1 010	63	542	258	4.3	18.2
Chaves County .....	23 386	17 558	511	1 069	314	981	2 953	5.2	20 589	1 536	2 797	69	2.7	17.6
Cibola County (pt.) .....	8 769	5 312	447	451	209	214	2 136	4.7	6 722	812	2 047	392	2.3	17.8
DeBoca County .....	1 329	1 009	16	67	1	—	236	4.9	913	40	416	151	3.1	15.3
Dono Ano County .....	49 148	25 709	2 044	3 850	1 224	3 571	12 750	5.0	45 029	4 533	4 119	224	2.3	8.3
Eddy County .....	20 134	14 734	459	880	361	738	2 962	5.1	17 472	1 108	2 662	103	2.7	16.0
Grant County .....	11 349	7 318	130	501	235	249	2 916	5.0	9 773	611	1 576	281	3.1	12.2
Guadalupe County .....	2 149	1 446	44	122	53	8	476	5.0	1 520	101	629	82	9	20.4
Hidalgo County .....	2 413	1 477	33	128	39	37	699	4.9	2 004	151	409	21	3.0	12.5
Leo County .....	23 333	16 605	495	929	242	952	4 110	5.0	19 306	1 650	4 027	60	4.8	17.0
Lincoln County .....	12 622	8 150	613	368	264	79	3 148	4.9	4 789	263	7 833	6 364	11.2	22.2
Luna County .....	7 766	4 498	122	345	137	258	2 406	4.8	6 797	622	969	102	2.2	12.3
Otero County .....	23 177	13 922	1 020	1 160	507	423	6 145	5.2	18 155	990	5 022	2 495	3.0	16.1
Sierro County .....	6 457	3 129	68	341	229	162	2 528	4.4	4 428	190	2 029	997	5.6	21.8
Socorro County .....	6 289	3 708	98	321	207	99	1 856	4.8	5 217	450	1 072	74	2.4	15.7
Volencio County (pt.) .....	11 866	7 205	226	467	77	243	3 648	5.2	10 709	640	1 157	39	2.4	15.2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Alamogordo city .....	11 974	7 691	216	861	249	337	2 620	5.2	10 482	435	1 492	43	2.3	21.0
Albuquerque city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesio city .....	4 510	3 464	125	300	112	137	372	5.2	3 916	239	594	8	3.7	18.3
Corlsbod city .....	10 575	8 003	301	539	242	592	898	5.0	9 273	508	1 302	36	2.6	16.8
Deming city .....	4 487	2 777	102	302	124	257	925	4.7	4 061	396	426	13	2.0	11.8
Hobbs city .....	12 327	8 646	339	659	146	870	1 667	5.0	10 242	908	2 085	21	5.5	17.4
Los Cruces city .....	25 676	13 651	1 453	3 169	866	3 492	3 045	4.9	23 797	1 429	1 879	63	2.8	8.0
Roswell city .....	18 242	14 103	480	993	310	948	1 408	5.2	16 195	1 136	2 047	23	2.6	18.7
Silver city town .....	4 255	2 761	55	363	209	205	662	5.1	3 870	207	385	15	1.9	10.6
South Valley CDP (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 .....	207 270	132 011	10 519	10 777	4 497	7 799	41 667	4.9	172 930	18 284	34 340	9 435	1.9	9.9
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) .....	2 785	2 164	112	64	73	366	6	5.9	2 685	55	100	5	1.6	2.8
Cibola County (pt.) .....	923	652	21	3	25	1	221	3.3	570	183	353	80	2.0	9.8
Colfax County .....	8 265	5 481	171	466	384	490	1 273	5.1	4 959	196	3 306	2 220	2.9	21.1
Curry County .....	16 906	11 570	1 250	1 077	327	471	2 211	5.1	15 113	846	1 793	59	3.7	10.1
Harding County .....	614	492	7	9	—	—	105	5.2	396	15	218	69	1.9	27.9
Los Alamos County .....	7 565	4 547	770	763	247	827	411	5.9	7 213	148	352	89	5.8	5.2
McKinley County .....	20 933	11 807	1 021	1 121	510	422	6 052	3.9	16 588	5 317	4 345	940	1.5	7.5
Moro County .....	2 486	1 923	44	14	5	—	500	4.9	1 519	123	967	348	2.8	2.4
Quoy County .....	5 576	3 591	65	237	140	93	1 450	5.0	4 238	174	1 338	309	4.6	14.0
Rio Arriba County .....	14 357	9 110	399	310	12	58	4 468	4.9	11 461	1 090	2 896	658	1.4	12.7
Roosevelt County .....	6 902	5 114	77	473	200	156	882	5.0	5 991	348	911	29	3.0	11.6
Sandoval County (pt.) .....	19 508	15 239	1 308	525	237	411	1 788	5.1	17 131	1 637	2 377	681	1.9	8.0
Son Juan County .....	34 248	19 823	1 000	1 967	495	925	10 038	4.7	28 740	4 746	5 508	841	1.8	10.6
Son Miguel County .....	11 066	6 698	432	739	272	155	2 770	4.7	8 701	758	2 365	1 141	1.5	12.5
Santa Fe County (pt.) .....	40 817	23 836	3 076	2 413	1 382	3 124	6 986	5.1	37 258	2 019	3 559	774	1.3	7.0
Taos County .....	12 020	8 094	747	530	180	298	2 171	4.7	8 752	578	3 268	1 127	2.0	14.5
Union County .....	2 299	1 870	19	66	8	1	335	5.3	1 615	51	684	65	4.2	18.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Albuquerque city (pt.) .....	823	465	19	11	46	279	3	5.2	767	22	56	3	2.7	4.6
Clovis city .....	12 978	9 695	295	1 028	303	467	1 190	5.1	11 676	708	1 302	35	4.0	11.4
Farmington city .....	13 119	7 936	390	1 253	328	761	2 451	5.3	11 979	870	1 140	31	1.7	11.3
Gallup city .....	6 706	3 781	128	778	370	408	1 241	5.0	6 204	742	502	11	1.6	9.5
Los Vegas city .....	5 716	3 505	297	615	229	147	923	4.8	5 131	421	585	17	1.2	14.1
Los Alamos CDP .....	5 163	2 469	656	742	240	825	231	5.6	4 855	120	308	72	9	5.3
Portales city .....	4 277	3 090	68	462	199	156	302	4.8	3 818	242	459	7	4.2	12.6
Rio Rancho city (pt.) .....	11 569	9 875	541	374	212	386	181	5.5	10 998	319	571	45	2.2	7.0
Santa Fe city .....	24 681	14 367	2 664	2 056	1 229	2 901	1 464	5.1	22 789	1 064	1 892	498	1.3	6.7

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or ottched	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State -----	365 965	289 570	2.85	5.6	262 309	73 491	128 214	37 324	12 822	7 176	3 282	46 700	70 100	97 800
District 1 -----	120 330	103 309	2.73	6.0	96 654	9 229	56 368	20 332	6 441	3 175	1 109	64 900	84 600	113 000
COUNTY														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	109 780	96 646	2.72	6.1	90 915	7 897	53 213	19 561	6 142	3 029	1 073	65 600	85 400	113 800
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	3 085	2 350	2.95	5.6	2 218	426	1 254	254	166	96	22	56 300	71 800	99 100
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	550	344	3.02	5.9	238	9	103	100	15	10	1	78 800	102 700	125 400
Torrance County -----	3 010	1 652	2.83	5.2	1 159	632	452	58	11	3	3	26 800	46 500	68 200
Valencia County (pt.) -----	3 905	2 317	2.90	5.4	2 124	265	1 346	359	107	37	10	60 900	77 600	99 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	87 748	79 565	2.66	6.1	75 205	5 300	45 809	16 849	4 736	2 015	496	66 900	85 700	111 800
North Valley CDP -----	3 562	2 454	2.81	5.7	2 291	318	1 148	495	196	97	37	62 800	85 500	119 400
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	634	633	2.80	5.9	622	1	612	9	—	—	—	65 300	71 300	82 100
South Valley CDP (pt.) -----	8 500	7 029	3.16	5.5	6 623	1 794	4 004	582	171	60	12	48 400	63 800	83 300
District 2 -----	121 680	90 741	2.84	5.5	81 828	38 191	34 325	6 342	1 825	881	264	34 400	52 700	75 600
COUNTY														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	821	760	3.48	4.4	727	486	201	25	4	9	2	18 400	36 100	58 800
Catron County -----	771	462	2.47	5.1	250	151	92	5	1	1	—	26 600	39 700	61 600
Chaves County -----	14 402	12 357	2.74	5.6	11 211	6 438	3 820	655	184	96	18	29 900	44 600	68 200
Cibola County (pt.) -----	4 995	3 627	3.21	5.3	3 363	2 255	963	71	30	12	32	23 800	38 800	57 300
DeBeco County -----	680	541	2.36	5.3	407	302	97	4	2	1	1	17 800	33 000	50 800
Dono Ana County -----	29 084	19 806	3.04	5.6	18 337	5 064	9 610	2 455	738	375	95	48 000	67 300	93 900
Eddy County -----	12 745	10 765	2.75	5.6	9 796	5 710	3 446	449	117	61	13	31 700	44 800	65 000
Grant County -----	6 875	4 944	2.78	5.5	4 393	2 146	1 850	297	78	18	4	35 300	50 900	71 800
Guadalupe County -----	1 078	787	2.75	5.2	689	525	149	10	4	—	1	17 200	33 100	49 200
Hidalgo County -----	1 227	796	2.90	5.3	656	468	171	11	4	2	—	23 400	36 700	53 300
Lea County -----	13 809	11 523	2.88	5.5	10 419	6 607	3 259	376	103	63	11	24 700	39 600	62 300
Lincoln County -----	3 466	2 477	2.47	5.2	2 069	682	880	292	112	76	27	42 000	67 400	95 300
Luna County -----	4 836	3 237	2.61	5.2	2 786	1 534	1 103	110	25	8	6	33 600	47 200	69 000
Otero County -----	11 313	8 393	2.74	5.7	7 538	2 835	3 980	567	106	41	9	42 300	58 000	77 000
Sierro County -----	3 247	1 824	2.17	4.9	1 569	796	657	83	24	8	1	31 700	49 500	71 000
Socorro County -----	3 586	2 443	2.91	5.3	2 122	998	933	146	27	14	4	31 800	52 500	73 700
Valencia County (pt.) -----	8 745	5 999	2.93	5.5	5 496	1 194	3 114	786	266	96	40	52 100	69 900	96 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Almogordo city -----	6 681	5 671	2.68	5.9	5 379	1 913	3 109	309	33	11	4	43 900	58 200	74 200
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesio city -----	2 783	2 566	2.67	5.7	2 408	1 479	840	58	19	9	3	30 700	42 900	60 800
Corlsbod city -----	6 516	5 912	2.65	5.5	5 584	3 399	1 869	208	67	34	7	32 100	44 200	62 200
Deming city -----	2 615	2 008	2.68	5.3	1 891	1 068	746	64	10	1	2	34 200	46 700	62 800
Hobbs city -----	6 764	6 031	2.85	5.6	5 660	3 453	1 860	223	67	50	7	27 000	41 600	64 800
Los Cruces city -----	13 382	11 035	2.75	5.8	10 476	2 148	6 812	1 170	249	85	12	52 800	68 300	89 200
Roswell city -----	11 188	10 156	2.68	5.7	9 622	5 574	3 301	534	142	63	8	30 400	44 600	67 100
Silver City town -----	2 429	1 991	2.76	5.7	1 894	834	923	96	32	8	1	40 200	53 800	71 600
South Valley CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 -----	123 955	95 520	2.96	5.4	83 827	26 071	37 521	10 650	4 556	3 120	1 909	42 900	68 600	98 900
COUNTY														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	1 988	1 980	2.89	6.6	1 865	19	1 108	597	119	21	1	78 100	93 600	116 700
Cibola County (pt.) -----	385	311	3.44	3.6	198	175	19	3	—	1	—	15 000—	15 000—	29 600
Colfax County -----	3 500	2 783	2.57	5.6	2 430	1 345	879	148	37	15	6	30 600	46 700	68 400
Curry County -----	9 313	8 112	2.67	5.7	7 339	3 553	3 128	512	88	42	16	34 900	51 300	74 200
Harding County -----	308	251	2.38	5.5	153	135	14	4	—	—	—	15 000—	16 000	26 300
Los Alamos County -----	5 367	4 698	2.65	6.7	4 432	58	1 195	1 704	827	588	60	95 900	126 100	169 000
McKinley County -----	11 799	8 103	3.74	4.2	6 991	3 915	2 486	363	127	53	47	15 000—	42 800	69 500
Moro County -----	1 234	923	2.81	5.1	579	425	139	11	3	—	1	15 100	30 200	51 900
Quoy County -----	3 058	2 317	2.53	5.4	1 816	1 238	521	44	8	3	2	22 100	37 600	57 000
Rio Arriba County -----	9 218	5 986	3.00	5.2	5 174	2 052	2 224	532	219	108	39	33 100	58 800	88 300
Roosevelt County -----	3 856	3 322	2.62	5.6	2 531	1 596	821	86	21	5	2	27 800	41 000	62 200
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	14 183	12 828	3.12	5.5	11 912	2 154	7 898	1 048	434	247	131	54 800	69 300	90 000
San Juan County -----	20 691	14 082	3.20	5.2	12 338	4 822	5 926	1 093	279	140	78	38 500	58 400	80 700
San Miguel County -----	6 265	4 409	2.92	5.2	3 835	2 057	1 505	195	47	21	10	28 700	47 500	68 300
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	25 071	19 380	2.71	5.7	17 192	858	7 451	3 723	2 059	1 678	1 423	79 200	103 300	167 200
Toos County -----	6 550	5 061	2.74	5.3	4 319	1 154	2 017	575	287	194	92	47 600	71 700	104 500
Union County -----	1 169	974	2.47	5.8	723	515	190	12	1	4	1	21 900	36 200	53 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	438	437	2.87	6.7	409	1	149	185	59	14	1	90 600	110 600	137 600
Clovis city -----	7 500	6 866	2.64	5.7	6 517	3 152	2 823	429	66	32	15	35 500	51 300	73 500
Formington city -----	7 793	6 284	2.89	6.0	5 879	1 476	3 438	657	187	100	21	49 900	66 100	89 000
Gallup city -----	3 755	2 785	3.12	5.7	2 641	536	1 671	297	99	33	5	53 200	68 200	90 000
Los Vegas city -----	3 409	2 632	2.87	5.4	2 480	1 345	1 023	84	21	4	3	31 000	47 500	65 800
Los Alamos CDP -----	3 199	2 677	2.51	6.6	2 543	54	788	821	520	324	36	89 700	124 600	171 100
Portales city -----	2 184	2 011	2.59	5.6	1 907	1 226	601	58	17	3	2	27 300	39 800	61 600
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	9 024	8 722	2.80	5.7	8 309	709	6 862	602	110	21	5	59 500	69 700	85 600
Santa Fe city -----	13 592	12 148	2.58	5.9	11 209	312	5 438	2 261	1 229	1 027	942	80 300	99 000	163 600



Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Medion (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
The State	176 744	74 581	2.52	4.1	157 095	49 767	88 292	16 096	1 951	989	220	312	406	1 085	
District 1	74 095	23 295	2.28	3.9	69 554	12 320	46 271	9 312	1 184	467	275	350	441	636	
COUNTY															
Bernillo County (pt.)	72 196	22 312	2.27	3.9	68 100	11 645	45 606	9 215	1 171	463	277	351	442	631	
Sandoval County (pt.)	651	380	2.67	4.3	538	275	208	48	7	—	138	245	354	—	
Santa Fe County (pt.)	32	16	2.34	4.4	21	3	15	1	2	—	288	372	419	—	
Torrance County	660	351	2.66	4.4	435	245	178	12	—	—	159	233	301	5	
Valencia County (pt.)	556	236	2.76	4.6	460	152	264	36	4	4	223	307	390	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Albuquerque city (pt.)	65 303	17 558	2.20	3.8	62 987	10 129	42 690	8 688	1 055	425	280	353	444	601	
North Valley CDP	911	501	2.57	4.2	797	215	500	69	10	3	243	320	406	3	
Rio Rancho city (pt.)	26	26	2.85	6.0	26	—	4	21	1	—	555	617	666	—	
South Valley CDP (pt.)	2 772	1 747	3.10	4.1	2 408	955	1 372	74	5	2	204	274	348	19	
District 2	53 674	26 367	2.72	4.3	45 017	21 427	21 356	1 968	168	98	173	257	339	178	
COUNTY															
Bernillo County (pt.)	100	92	4.20	4.3	61	59	2	—	—	—	100—	100—	100—	—	
Catron County	239	169	2.74	4.8	110	77	33	—	—	—	149	197	267	—	
Chaves County	6 187	3 791	2.74	4.3	5 183	2 247	2 693	147	29	67	192	267	342	82	
Cibola County (pt.)	1 727	805	2.91	4.2	1 471	1 169	289	13	—	—	100—	161	231	—	
DeBoca County	233	166	2.57	4.6	100	80	18	2	—	—	100	162	227	—	
Dona Ana County	15 945	6 015	2.70	4.1	14 108	5 067	8 090	859	76	16	210	290	369	28	
Eddy County	4 727	2 746	2.72	4.3	4 005	2 161	1 693	135	10	6	163	238	316	22	
Grant County	2 898	1 495	2.76	4.4	2 503	1 643	819	40	—	1	149	201	282	2	
Guadalupe County	442	228	2.63	4.3	330	272	58	—	—	—	115	167	225	—	
Hidalgo County	777	513	2.94	4.9	643	560	83	—	—	—	100—	100—	178	4	
Lea County	5 497	3 035	2.81	4.3	4 758	2 516	2 046	182	11	3	166	241	320	19	
Lincoln County	1 323	753	2.50	4.3	949	419	455	70	5	—	178	268	359	2	
Luna County	1 961	909	2.70	4.0	1 626	1 104	517	5	—	—	145	206	270	4	
Otero County	6 842	3 612	2.83	4.7	5 197	1 777	3 006	377	33	4	213	291	375	6	
Sierra County	1 181	478	2.13	3.8	954	706	241	6	1	—	122	186	254	—	
Socorro County	1 631	727	2.40	4.0	1 290	790	471	29	—	—	143	221	295	3	
Valencia County (pt.)	1 964	833	2.73	4.3	1 729	780	842	103	3	1	186	263	341	6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Alamogordo city	3 801	1 698	2.46	4.4	3 644	1 099	2 208	304	30	3	229	296	377	3	
Albuquerque city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Artesia city	1 133	643	2.74	4.3	1 024	654	339	28	3	—	133	210	286	3	
Carlsbad city	2 757	1 577	2.59	4.2	2 527	1 199	1 218	98	7	5	179	257	333	9	
Deming city	1 446	651	2.64	3.9	1 319	893	421	5	—	—	144	205	270	3	
Hobbs city	3 478	1 742	2.75	4.2	3 200	1 511	1 528	150	8	3	175	258	332	18	
Los Cruces city	10 415	3 207	2.38	3.9	9 958	3 020	6 203	672	52	11	230	301	383	17	
Roswell city	5 007	3 028	2.66	4.2	4 610	1 847	2 535	132	29	67	200	274	348	82	
Silver City town	1 441	599	2.53	4.2	1 350	796	531	22	—	1	152	222	300	1	
South Valley CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District 3	48 975	24 919	2.64	4.2	42 524	16 020	20 665	4 816	599	424	192	298	416	271	
COUNTY															
Bernillo County (pt.)	697	228	2.36	4.2	677	13	512	136	16	—	298	379	473	1	
Cibola County (pt.)	185	108	3.89	4.2	98	89	7	2	—	—	100—	120	172	—	
Colfax County	1 459	850	2.44	4.4	1 125	820	282	22	1	—	113	192	260	—	
Curry County	5 800	3 597	2.82	4.5	5 336	1 992	3 090	234	17	3	206	290	370	19	
Harding County	88	67	2.88	4.6	28	28	—	—	—	—	100—	125	161	—	
Los Alamos County	1 846	522	2.08	4.1	1 785	115	1 209	387	65	9	322	403	506	1	
McKinley County	4 789	2 325	3.30	4.1	4 042	2 306	1 629	101	2	4	120	221	320	12	
Mora County	285	200	2.73	4.2	148	133	15	—	—	—	100—	161	199	—	
Quoy County	1 180	692	2.54	4.4	895	604	278	12	1	—	117	196	279	3	
Rio Arriba County	2 243	1 390	2.81	4.2	1 741	1 182	534	24	—	1	100—	191	272	7	
Roosevelt County	2 135	1 232	2.52	4.1	1 750	1 185	546	18	1	—	166	217	273	6	
Sandoval County (pt.)	2 948	1 856	2.72	4.4	2 569	425	1 487	621	34	2	297	404	503	8	
San Juan County	8 049	3 559	3.05	4.2	7 031	2 914	3 822	258	32	5	182	272	349	31	
San Miguel County	2 436	1 293	2.53	4.1	2 022	1 434	561	22	5	—	120	193	265	4	
Santa Fe County (pt.)	12 187	5 368	2.18	4.0	11 225	1 906	5 697	2 821	408	393	318	425	539	177	
Toos County	2 202	1 293	2.34	4.1	1 782	676	926	157	16	7	201	281	377	2	
Union County	446	339	2.65	4.9	270	198	70	—	1	—	132	197	257	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Albuquerque city (pt.)	329	17	1.91	3.2	328	5	307	12	4	—	277	321	380	—	
Clovis city	4 176	2 292	2.59	4.2	3 943	1 738	2 035	153	15	2	189	265	340	19	
Formington city	4 186	1 571	2.71	4.3	3 973	1 003	2 725	222	20	3	249	305	383	13	
Gallup city	2 449	906	2.83	4.0	2 317	951	1 271	94	1	—	182	276	355	5	
Los Vegas city	1 722	853	2.46	3.9	1 557	1 159	385	13	—	—	114	185	252	4	
Los Alamos CDP	1 656	382	2.02	3.9	1 613	1 107	1 143	308	51	4	312	395	487	1	
Portales city	1 634	862	2.35	3.9	1 545	1 030	499	16	—	—	169	218	276	6	
Rio Rancho city (pt.)	1 974	1 254	2.66	4.6	1 890	1 29	1 184	564	12	1	334	428	522	2	
Santo Fe city	9 197	3 817	2.10	3.9	8 739	1 209	4 481	2 400	325	324	347	437	548	172	



Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State -----	542 709	435 810	10 377	33 489	3 733	59 300	178 709	317 576	9 839	32 117	3 369	1 099
District 1 -----	194 425	157 619	4 822	4 145	2 087	25 752	62 028	121 764	4 523	3 665	1 908	537
COUNTY												
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	181 976	147 071	4 678	3 915	2 050	24 262	57 241	114 485	4 384	3 461	1 879	526
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	3 736	3 118	45	144	13	416	1 785	1 757	44	134	12	4
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	582	564	1	4	—	13	66	511	1	4	—	—
Torrance County -----	3 670	3 253	12	35	6	364	1 212	2 413	11	29	4	1
Valencia County (pt.) -----	4 461	3 613	86	47	18	697	1 724	2 598	83	37	13	6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	153 051	125 036	4 215	3 581	1 919	18 300	44 161	99 551	3 955	3 211	1 777	396
North Valley COP -----	4 473	3 393	20	65	15	980	2 102	2 276	17	53	11	14
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	660	541	33	8	6	72	112	500	33	6	6	3
South Valley COP (pt.) -----	11 272	7 284	135	139	30	3 684	7 618	3 345	119	91	15	84
District 2 -----	175 354	152 198	3 549	4 966	862	13 779	61 089	105 207	3 422	4 691	741	204
COUNTY												
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	921	23	—	890	—	8	22	18	—	880	—	1
Catron County -----	1 010	997	3	2	—	8	254	751	3	2	—	—
Chaves County -----	20 589	17 742	411	110	63	2 263	5 837	14 177	386	87	56	46
Cibola County (pt.) -----	6 722	4 691	45	1 880	17	89	2 400	2 414	45	1 849	13	1
Otero County -----	913	863	1	13	—	36	265	636	1	10	—	1
Dona Ana County -----	45 029	41 413	718	334	352	2 212	21 252	22 479	678	272	304	44
Eddy County -----	17 472	14 732	341	93	54	2 252	4 925	12 064	325	84	39	35
Grant County -----	9 773	9 238	39	59	13	424	4 312	5 361	35	53	11	1
Guadalupe County -----	1 520	1 152	3	6	9	350	1 246	2 599	3	5	7	—
Hidalgo County -----	2 004	1 856	3	7	16	122	906	1 076	3	6	13	—
Lea County -----	19 306	16 522	881	124	45	1 734	4 197	14 081	868	109	36	15
Lincoln County -----	4 789	4 490	18	34	5	242	1 111	3 622	17	31	4	4
Luna County -----	6 797	6 253	92	42	13	397	2 483	4 172	86	36	12	8
Otero County -----	18 155	15 189	891	727	162	1 186	3 679	12 771	874	663	148	20
Sierra County -----	4 428	4 199	12	31	3	183	807	3 579	10	23	3	6
Socorro County -----	5 217	4 290	34	321	75	497	2 303	2 499	34	308	70	3
Valencia County (pt.) -----	10 709	8 548	57	293	35	1 776	5 090	5 248	54	273	25	19
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Alamogordo city -----	10 482	8 925	630	65	111	751	2 167	7 521	616	59	102	17
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesia city -----	3 916	3 228	69	14	5	600	1 226	2 601	63	14	2	10
Carlsbad city -----	9 273	7 802	261	57	46	1 107	2 439	6 477	252	51	34	20
Oeming city -----	4 061	3 584	69	21	12	375	1 873	2 088	63	18	11	8
Hobbs city -----	10 242	8 441	744	63	33	961	2 262	7 152	733	57	27	11
Los Cruces city -----	23 797	21 348	462	216	240	1 531	9 163	13 779	436	173	211	35
Roswell city -----	16 195	13 835	396	94	61	1 809	4 513	11 138	374	72	54	44
Silver City town -----	3 870	3 648	31	19	11	161	1 775	2 039	29	17	10	—
South Valley COP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 -----	172 930	125 993	2 006	24 378	784	19 769	55 592	90 605	1 894	23 761	720	358
COUNTY												
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	2 685	2 401	53	60	22	149	458	2 101	49	52	22	3
Cibola County (pt.) -----	570	137	1	426	—	6	18	131	1	420	—	—
Colfax County -----	4 959	4 255	13	27	5	659	2 072	2 838	9	17	5	18
Curry County -----	15 113	12 089	963	90	144	1 827	2 856	11 070	933	82	132	40
Harding County -----	396	329	1	1	—	65	180	214	1	1	—	—
Los Alamos County -----	7 213	6 864	32	43	145	129	632	6 364	30	41	143	3
McKinley County -----	16 588	5 162	128	10 206	75	1 017	2 338	3 974	124	10 058	68	26
Mora County -----	1 519	889	2	6	—	622	1 247	262	2	3	—	5
Quay County -----	4 238	3 314	54	27	10	833	1 366	2 780	48	22	9	13
Rio Arriba County -----	11 461	8 463	34	1 438	12	1 514	8 226	1 833	32	1 351	8	11
Roosevelt County -----	5 991	5 061	64	39	18	809	1 230	4 640	62	36	18	5
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	17 131	12 937	291	2 456	103	1 344	3 451	10 904	270	2 396	91	19
San Juan County -----	28 740	18 699	143	8 158	47	1 693	3 408	17 054	138	8 060	44	36
San Miguel County -----	8 701	5 870	26	42	27	2 736	6 677	1 908	24	27	22	43
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	37 258	31 301	184	833	160	4 780	15 760	20 405	157	695	143	98
Toos County -----	8 752	6 653	17	521	15	1 546	5 196	2 994	14	496	15	37
Union County -----	1 615	1 569	—	5	1	40	477	1 133	—	4	—	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	767	650	19	22	7	69	158	563	19	18	7	2
Clovis city -----	11 676	9 096	776	68	116	1 620	2 441	8 275	752	61	110	37
Formington city -----	11 979	9 837	104	1 185	33	820	1 547	9 141	99	1 139	31	22
Gallup city -----	6 204	3 668	102	1 486	69	879	2 041	2 589	98	1 394	62	20
Las Vegas city -----	5 131	3 414	20	21	23	1 653	4 066	974	19	15	19	38
Los Alamos COP -----	4 855	4 578	25	34	116	102	481	4 201	23	33	114	3
Portoles city -----	3 818	3 028	55	28	17	690	968	2 751	53	25	17	4
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	10 998	9 609	280	162	87	860	1 882	8 627	259	138	77	15
Santa Fe city -----	22 789	19 454	124	348	114	2 749	8 865	13 365	110	289	101	59

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder				Land area		
	Total	Occupied	Dwner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households		Nanfamily households		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	
			Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean can- tract rent (dollors), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- halder, na husband present	Total			Householder living alone
District 1 -----	211 995	194 425	1 459	81 300	2 686	329	2 869	1 541	952	1 276	907	12 202.7	4 711.5
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>													
All areas -----	1 441	1 295	92	52 300	16	245	87	54	22	21	18	220.0	84.9
Isleta Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118.0	45.6
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	1.1
Sandia Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	1 440	1 294	92	52 300	16	245	87	54	22	21	18	99.0	38.2
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
District 2 -----	212 793	175 354	3 371	54 000	1 595	185	4 042	2 501	1 163	924	749	174 422.6	67 344.6
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>													
All areas -----	4 761	3 764	2 666	53 800	882	119	3 010	1 803	908	538	464	5 887.4	2 273.1
Acama Pueblo ond Trust Lands, NM -----	992	607	537	48 000	49	179	525	309	160	61	49	1 079.3	416.7
Alama Navajo Reservation, NM -----	343	276	191	18 800	65	86	232	172	39	24	20	256.5	99.0
Canancto Reservation, NM (pt.) -----	295	275	230	20 800	40	57	237	135	83	33	30	308.9	119.3
Isleta Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	1 032	888	762	67 600	69	115	659	370	199	172	146	731.6	282.5
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) -----	1 336	1 051	767	68 000	239	90	824	540	230	182	162	1 636.5	631.9
Mescalero Apache Reservation, NM -----	721	653	175	37 800	420	155	529	276	194	66	57	1 862.5	719.1
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM- -UT (pt.) (pt.) -----	34	8	4	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	10.2	3.9
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.) (pt.) -----	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	.7
District 3 -----	207 270	172 930	18 019	43 200	6 359	201	20 626	12 432	6 028	3 752	3 222	127 708.7	49 308.4
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>													
All areas -----	35 939	27 398	14 077	41 300	3 460	124	15 040	8 955	4 491	2 497	2 266	25 382.9	9 800.3
Conancto Reservation, NM (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	2.3
Cochiti Pueblo, NM -----	527	430	155	54 700	18	307	140	87	36	33	29	208.3	80.4
Jemez Pueblo, NM -----	449	404	358	42 700	44	125	367	185	128	35	34	361.8	139.7
Jicarilla Apoche Reservation, NM -----	905	702	363	43 800	244	117	503	250	175	104	85	3 331.8	1 286.4
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) -----	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	331.3	127.9
Nambe Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	570	523	110	70 500	8	104	89	50	26	29	26	83.7	32.3
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM- -UT (pt.) (pt.) -----	18 525	12 814	9 680	29 700	2 568	121	10 450	6 376	2 988	1 798	1 638	16 699.4	6 447.6
Picuris Pueblo, NM -----	839	640	46	34 000	2	237	37	17	14	11	10	70.9	27.4
Pojaaque Pueblo, NM -----	1 040	938	31	120 100	38	122	42	17	17	27	23	54.5	21.1
Ramah Navajo Community, NM -----	83	48	47	18 000	—	—	38	17	14	9	9	71.7	27.7
Sondia Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	.8
San Felipe Puebla, NM -----	582	512	315	63 300	15	157	311	146	116	19	16	203.5	78.6
San Ildefonso Pueblo, NM -----	635	535	98	78 700	5	327	85	44	30	18	15	113.2	43.7
Son Juan Pueblo, NM -----	1 885	1 667	320	55 700	36	144	301	165	98	55	51	69.1	26.7
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	247	152	113	50 300	6	—	104	69	31	15	14	262.1	101.2
Santa Clara Pueblo, NM -----	4 127	3 617	321	61 800	78	192	309	193	83	90	79	198.8	76.8
Santo Domingo Pueblo, NM -----	494	441	415	80 900	12	227	395	205	132	32	31	277.8	107.2
Taos Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	2 678	1 944	356	64 300	66	197	316	186	88	106	98	404.3	156.1
Tesuque Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	294	247	57	105 900	3	229	54	35	14	6	4	69.9	27.0
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CD-NM-UT (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418.0	161.4
Zia Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	167	143	133	55 800	10	250	134	81	43	9	9	491.8	189.9
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.) (pt.) -----	1 889	1 640	1 159	55 500	306	103	1 364	831	458	101	95	1 646.8	635.8
San Felipe/Santa Ano joint area, NM -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	1.1
San Felipe/Santo Dominga joint area, NM -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	1.2

Table 13. **General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990**

[Oota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 515 069</b>	<b>505 329</b>	<b>504 767</b>	<b>504 973</b>
Urban .....	1 104 755	467 123	337 034	300 598
Inside urbanized area .....	649 391	453 792	89 468	106 131
Outside urbanized area .....	455 364	13 331	247 566	194 467
Rural .....	410 314	38 206	167 733	204 375
Farm .....	15 090	717	7 003	7 370
<b>ANCESTRY</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 515 069</b>	<b>505 329</b>	<b>504 767</b>	<b>504 973</b>
Ancestry specified .....	1 377 159	471 150	457 889	448 120
Single ancestry .....	1 026 834	327 826	352 331	346 677
Multiple ancestry .....	350 325	143 324	105 558	101 443
Ancestry unclassified or not reported .....	137 910	34 179	46 878	56 853
<b>Total ancestries reported</b> .....	<b>1 727 484</b>	<b>614 474</b>	<b>563 447</b>	<b>549 563</b>
Arab .....	3 492	1 789	759	944
Austrian .....	3 300	1 467	671	1 162
Belgian .....	1 055	553	219	283
Canadian .....	1 662	603	471	588
Czech .....	6 063	2 805	1 595	1 663
Danish .....	7 122	2 990	1 946	2 186
Dutch .....	29 401	9 588	10 985	8 828
English .....	188 947	69 522	64 025	55 400
Finnish .....	2 266	959	657	650
French (except Basque) .....	44 126	17 614	13 845	12 667
French Canadian .....	7 568	3 547	2 068	1 953
German .....	234 228	96 381	70 834	67 013
Greek .....	3 108	1 622	726	760
Hungarian .....	4 337	2 120	864	1 353
Irish .....	163 876	61 194	56 894	45 788
Italian .....	36 378	16 995	7 374	12 009
Lithuanian .....	1 943	941	455	547
Norwegian .....	13 936	6 826	3 245	3 865
Polish .....	19 523	9 562	4 575	5 386
Portuguese .....	1 768	735	321	712
Romanian .....	713	310	153	250
Russian .....	7 912	3 955	1 203	2 754
Scotch-Irish .....	33 977	13 045	11 291	9 641
Scottish .....	29 082	12 169	7 925	8 988
Slovak .....	4 469	2 117	869	1 483
Subsaharan African .....	1 198	853	230	115
Swedish .....	19 999	8 512	5 222	6 265
Swiss .....	4 281	1 977	1 048	1 256
Ukrainian .....	1 512	827	248	437
United States or American .....	50 111	13 562	21 537	15 012
Welsh .....	11 275	4 933	3 189	3 153
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) .....	1 526	363	813	350
Yugoslavian .....	1 395	569	344	482
Other oncestries .....	785 935	243 469	266 846	275 620
<b>NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP</b>				
<b>Persons under 18 years</b> .....	<b>446 439</b>	<b>133 780</b>	<b>154 445</b>	<b>158 214</b>
Citizen .....	438 105	131 079	149 976	157 050
Native .....	436 388	130 537	149 003	156 848
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	1 717	542	973	202
Foreign born, nat a citizen .....	8 334	2 701	4 469	1 164
<b>Persons 18 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 068 630</b>	<b>371 549</b>	<b>350 322</b>	<b>346 759</b>
Citizen .....	1 028 365	359 024	329 029	340 312
Native .....	998 167	348 557	315 259	334 351
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	30 198	10 467	13 770	5 961
Foreign born, nat a citizen .....	40 265	12 525	21 293	6 447
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>				
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>394 958</b>	<b>132 595</b>	<b>132 876</b>	<b>129 487</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	210 177	67 129	71 322	71 726
Number of own children under 18 years .....	402 669	121 762	139 815	141 092
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>309 880</b>	<b>103 222</b>	<b>106 613</b>	<b>100 045</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	157 439	49 741	54 637	53 061
Number of own children under 18 years .....	308 370	93 085	108 659	106 626
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>62 299</b>	<b>21 711</b>	<b>19 430</b>	<b>21 158</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	39 071	13 013	12 681	13 377
Number of own children under 18 years .....	71 173	21 728	24 377	25 068
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>551 730</b>	<b>188 804</b>	<b>183 503</b>	<b>179 423</b>
Never married .....	157 156	55 804	48 490	52 862
Now married, except separated .....	324 851	107 695	112 115	105 041
Separated .....	8 332	2 898	2 972	2 462
Widowed .....	12 427	3 690	4 832	3 905
Divorced .....	48 964	18 717	15 094	15 153
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>583 821</b>	<b>202 242</b>	<b>190 762</b>	<b>190 817</b>
Never married .....	127 587	46 027	37 141	44 419
Now married, except separated .....	321 474	106 959	110 758	103 757
Separated .....	11 494	3 691	4 065	3 738
Widowed .....	57 262	18 694	20 037	18 531
Divarced .....	66 004	26 871	18 761	20 372
<b>FERTILITY</b>				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	398	329	429	435
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 597	1 301	1 841	1 693
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 142	1 861	2 430	2 188



Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>				
All persons	1 515 069	505 329	504 767	504 973
Native	1 434 555	479 094	464 262	491 199
Born in State of residence	783 311	244 658	238 742	299 911
Born in a different State	633 989	227 973	219 344	186 672
Born abroad	17 255	6 463	6 176	4 616
Foreign born	80 514	26 235	40 505	13 774
Naturalized citizen	31 915	11 009	14 743	6 163
Not a citizen	48 599	15 226	25 762	7 611
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>				
Persons 5 years and over	1 390 048	466 577	463 279	460 192
Speak a language other than English	493 999	129 126	171 563	193 310
Do not speak English "very well"	159 620	38 190	57 378	64 052
Linguistically isolated	78 950	18 233	29 752	30 965
Speak Spanish	388 186	111 903	156 151	120 132
Do not speak English "very well"	119 705	32 831	52 728	34 146
Linguistically isolated	61 042	15 927	27 994	17 121
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7 950	4 141	2 343	1 466
Do not speak English "very well"	3 753	2 096	1 033	624
Linguistically isolated	1 727	1 043	400	284
Linguistically isolated households	35 171	8 821	12 069	14 281
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	435 989	139 752	149 426	146 811
Preprimary school	24 322	8 591	6 618	9 113
Public school	16 624	4 956	4 870	6 798
Elementary or high school	301 552	87 950	107 143	106 459
Public school	284 756	80 821	103 412	100 523
College	110 115	43 211	35 665	31 239
Public college	98 697	38 824	32 851	27 022
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
Persons 25 years and over	922 590	321 997	299 177	301 416
Less than 9th grade	105 362	22 890	46 310	36 162
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	124 612	36 346	45 057	43 209
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	264 943	90 136	88 738	86 069
Same college, no degree	192 835	71 508	59 931	61 396
Associate degree	46 502	17 241	14 159	15 102
Bachelor's degree	111 957	49 364	27 745	34 848
Graduate or professional degree	76 379	34 512	17 237	24 630
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.1	81.6	69.5	73.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.4	26.0	15.0	19.7
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>				
Persons 5 years and over	1 390 048	466 577	463 279	460 192
Same house	719 628	219 970	242 117	257 541
Different house in the United States	645 519	237 800	210 831	196 888
Same county	345 469	133 483	111 181	100 805
Different county	300 050	104 317	99 650	96 083
Same State	107 289	33 357	36 453	37 479
Different State	192 761	70 960	63 197	58 604
Northeast	14 311	6 243	2 990	5 078
Midwest	28 270	12 527	7 999	7 744
South	73 548	23 977	29 441	20 130
West	76 632	28 213	22 767	25 652
Puerto Rico	110	54	35	21
U.S. outlying area	325	157	148	20
Elsewhere	24 466	8 596	10 148	5 722
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK</b>				
Workers 16 years and over	633 135	238 475	192 270	202 390
Car, truck, or van	568 516	215 446	173 553	179 517
Drove alone	472 440	184 504	141 722	146 214
Carpooled	96 076	30 942	31 831	33 303
Public transportation	6 355	3 970	1 517	868
Walked	21 923	6 568	7 192	8 163
Other means	12 771	5 308	3 981	3 482
Worked at home	23 570	7 183	6 027	10 360
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	19.6	17.9	19.6
<b>VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE</b>				
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	178 022	66 372	58 562	53 088
May 1975 or later service only	25 043	9 711	8 280	7 052
September 1980 or later service only	13 483	5 491	4 292	3 700
Served 2 or more years	11 422	4 654	3 656	3 112
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	54 772	20 995	17 220	16 557
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	6 364	3 229	1 920	1 215
February 1955 to July 1964 only	16 304	6 120	4 888	5 296
Korean conflict, no World War II	20 944	7 507	6 746	6 691
Korean conflict and World War II	4 769	2 114	1 576	1 079
World War II, no Korean conflict	48 284	16 186	17 335	14 763
World War I	406	129	150	127
Other service	1 136	381	447	308
<b>DISABILITY</b>				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	927 781	325 237	296 822	305 722
With a mobility or self-care limitation	42 995	12 013	12 340	18 642
With a mobility limitation	20 920	6 631	7 291	6 998
In labor force	4 071	1 498	1 244	1 329
With a self-care limitation	31 621	8 160	8 511	14 950
With a work disability	81 960	27 744	27 858	26 358
In labor force	30 468	11 982	9 093	9 393
Prevented from working	43 460	13 242	15 870	14 348
No work disability	845 821	297 493	268 964	279 364
In labor force	634 856	236 589	192 635	205 632
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	156 638	51 146	57 361	48 131
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28 857	9 355	9 774	9 728
With a mobility limitation	23 377	7 685	8 100	7 592
With a self-care limitation	16 693	5 063	5 751	5 879

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>				
Persons 16 years and over .....	1 113 046	384 660	366 293	362 093
In labor force .....	699 034	259 505	214 351	225 178
Civilian labor force .....	684 160	254 244	208 524	221 392
Employed .....	629 272	237 100	189 853	202 319
Unemployed .....	54 888	17 144	18 671	19 073
Females 16 years and over .....	572 863	199 036	186 945	186 882
In labor force .....	308 794	118 011	90 028	100 755
Civilian labor force .....	307 050	117 361	89 333	100 356
Employed .....	283 288	110 088	80 782	92 418
Unemployed .....	23 762	7 273	8 551	7 938
With own children under 6 years .....	101 509	32 452	34 354	34 703
In labor force .....	56 719	19 521	17 345	19 853
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	107 287	34 242	36 621	36 424
In labor force .....	75 975	26 000	24 409	25 566
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	103 711	32 449	35 389	35 873
Both parents in labor force .....	51 349	17 177	16 022	18 150
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	43 382	13 109	13 608	16 665
Parent in labor force .....	27 561	9 341	7 875	10 345
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	206 981	61 295	74 195	71 491
Both parents in labor force .....	122 294	38 922	41 136	42 236
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	72 654	21 696	23 895	27 063
Parent in labor force .....	52 797	17 223	16 350	19 224
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	88 998	26 408	32 106	30 484
Not enrolled in school .....	20 413	6 001	7 277	7 135
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	10 243	2 519	4 066	3 658
Not high school graduate .....	10 443	2 839	3 878	3 726
Employed .....	3 642	1 176	1 151	1 315
Unemployed .....	2 036	535	817	684
Not in labor force .....	4 747	1 124	1 905	1 718
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	629 272	237 100	189 853	202 319
Private wage and salary workers .....	423 815	171 376	126 425	126 014
Local government workers .....	45 661	15 351	14 481	15 829
State government workers .....	55 402	15 044	18 562	21 796
Federal government workers .....	46 880	16 766	12 794	17 320
Self-employed workers .....	54 311	17 563	16 460	20 288
Unpaid family workers .....	3 203	1 000	1 131	1 072
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	629 272	237 100	189 853	202 319
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	171 285	72 626	43 381	55 278
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	71 414	30 421	18 332	22 661
Professional specialty occupations .....	99 871	42 205	25 049	32 617
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	196 719	81 082	53 226	62 411
Technicians and related support occupations .....	27 846	12 063	6 787	8 996
Sales occupations .....	74 220	30 614	20 167	23 439
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	94 653	38 405	26 272	29 976
Service occupations .....	91 873	32 182	30 111	29 580
Private household occupations .....	3 214	1 005	1 223	986
Protective service occupations .....	12 855	4 292	4 303	4 260
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	75 804	26 885	24 585	24 334
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	18 342	2 832	9 406	6 104
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	75 725	24 161	26 263	25 301
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	75 328	24 217	27 466	23 645
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	24 523	8 620	9 156	6 747
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	27 202	8 289	9 863	9 050
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	23 603	7 308	8 447	7 848
<b>INDUSTRY</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	629 272	237 100	189 853	202 319
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	36 044	3 662	20 372	12 010
Construction .....	46 703	16 094	14 393	16 216
Manufacturing .....	53 164	23 196	16 309	13 659
Nonurable goods .....	18 111	6 527	6 598	4 986
Durable goods .....	35 053	16 669	9 711	8 673
Transportation .....	23 019	9 195	6 621	7 203
Communications and other public utilities .....	18 018	6 439	5 397	6 182
Wholesale trade .....	20 902	9 608	5 582	5 712
Retail trade .....	116 210	44 033	34 512	37 665
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	33 651	15 959	8 332	9 360
Business and repair services .....	29 445	13 039	8 202	8 204
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	32 393	12 058	9 489	10 846
Professional and related services .....	170 481	67 210	45 494	57 777
Health services .....	47 039	20 663	12 456	13 920
Educational services .....	64 577	20 821	21 437	22 319
Other professional and related services .....	58 865	25 726	11 601	21 538
Public administration .....	49 242	16 607	15 150	17 485
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	756 144	278 162	233 575	244 407
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	587 325	214 116	181 796	191 413
50 to 52 weeks .....	392 186	149 452	119 659	123 075
40 to 49 weeks .....	68 806	25 074	20 973	22 759
27 to 39 weeks .....	43 073	14 157	13 489	15 427
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	77 171	31 701	22 245	23 225
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>				
No workers .....	54 859	15 694	21 466	17 699
Mean family income (dollars) .....	17 986	23 081	16 077	15 783
1 worker .....	127 376	39 941	45 000	42 435
Mean family income (dollars) .....	27 953	32 317	24 781	27 208
2 or more workers .....	212 723	76 960	66 410	69 353
Mean family income (dollars) .....	42 837	46 974	38 811	42 101



**Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>				
<b>Households</b> -----	<b>543 825</b>	<b>194 231</b>	<b>175 798</b>	<b>173 796</b>
Less than \$5,000 -----	47 783	12 953	17 301	17 529
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	59 626	17 797	22 717	19 112
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	61 999	19 998	22 467	19 534
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	111 265	38 660	37 628	34 977
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	88 720	32 666	28 975	27 079
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	83 934	32 317	24 860	26 757
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	59 991	25 567	15 272	19 152
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	17 069	7 863	3 797	5 409
\$100,000 or more -----	13 438	6 410	2 781	4 247
Median (dollars) -----	24 087	27 074	21 456	23 610
Mean (dollars) -----	31 006	34 569	27 329	30 743
<b>Families</b> -----	<b>394 958</b>	<b>132 595</b>	<b>132 876</b>	<b>129 487</b>
Less than \$5,000 -----	25 401	6 058	9 446	9 897
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	32 918	7 999	13 120	11 799
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	40 785	11 048	15 903	13 834
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	78 531	24 149	29 016	25 366
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	68 257	23 285	23 828	21 144
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	70 056	25 777	21 682	22 597
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	52 260	21 754	13 869	16 637
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	14 858	6 804	3 505	4 549
\$100,000 or more -----	11 892	5 721	2 507	3 664
Median (dollars) -----	27 623	32 051	24 588	26 681
Mean (dollars) -----	34 585	39 731	30 387	33 623
<b>Nonfamily households</b> -----	<b>148 867</b>	<b>61 636</b>	<b>42 922</b>	<b>44 309</b>
Median (dollars) -----	14 942	17 203	11 845	14 926
Mean (dollars) -----	20 266	22 291	16 786	20 819
Per capita income (dollars) -----	11 246	13 373	9 672	10 689
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars) -----	11 299	13 427	9 718	10 739
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>				
<b>Households</b> -----	<b>543 825</b>	<b>194 231</b>	<b>175 798</b>	<b>173 796</b>
With earnings -----	438 574	161 214	136 547	140 813
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	30 358	33 191	27 240	30 137
With Social Security income -----	131 796	42 859	47 916	41 021
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 313	7 529	7 356	7 036
With public assistance income -----	44 699	11 527	16 151	17 021
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 325	3 388	3 237	3 367
With retirement income -----	85 202	32 147	28 718	24 337
Mean retirement income (dollars) -----	11 009	12 375	9 940	10 466
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>				
<b>Families (dollars)</b> -----	<b>34 585</b>	<b>39 731</b>	<b>30 387</b>	<b>33 623</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	31 791	36 609	28 128	30 926
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	37 763	42 933	33 004	36 973
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b> -----	<b>38 868</b>	<b>44 850</b>	<b>33 863</b>	<b>38 030</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	37 116	43 218	32 608	36 039
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	40 677	46 367	35 184	40 278
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b> -----	<b>17 187</b>	<b>20 131</b>	<b>14 288</b>	<b>16 827</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	14 068	16 264	11 468	14 396
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	22 432	25 917	19 584	21 006
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>				
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>				
<b>Families</b> -----	<b>394 958</b>	<b>132 595</b>	<b>132 876</b>	<b>129 487</b>
With related children under 18 years -----	226 270	71 848	76 640	77 782
With related children under 5 years -----	97 395	30 751	32 586	34 058
<b>Married-couple families</b> -----	<b>309 880</b>	<b>103 222</b>	<b>106 613</b>	<b>100 045</b>
With related children under 18 years -----	165 887	52 130	57 672	56 085
With related children under 5 years -----	73 053	23 128	24 904	25 021
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> -----	<b>62 299</b>	<b>21 711</b>	<b>19 430</b>	<b>21 158</b>
With related children under 18 years -----	44 999	14 835	14 433	15 731
With related children under 5 years -----	17 294	5 540	5 721	6 033
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> -----	<b>202 392</b>	<b>84 042</b>	<b>57 621</b>	<b>60 729</b>
Nonfamily householder -----	148 867	61 636	42 922	44 309
Persons 65 years and over -----	47 001	16 279	16 676	14 046
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> -----	<b>1 484 339</b>	<b>497 655</b>	<b>491 101</b>	<b>495 583</b>
Persons under 18 years -----	440 038	131 968	152 034	156 036
Persons under 5 years -----	123 564	38 353	40 869	44 342
Related children under 18 years -----	437 572	131 149	151 077	155 346
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	314 008	92 796	110 208	111 004
Persons 65 years and over -----	156 630	51 138	57 361	48 131
Persons 75 years and over -----	59 081	18 784	22 193	18 104
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>				
<b>Families</b> -----	<b>65 042</b>	<b>14 910</b>	<b>25 168</b>	<b>24 964</b>
Percent below poverty level -----	16.5	11.2	18.9	19.3
With related children under 18 years -----	52 252	12 179	20 182	19 891
With related children under 5 years -----	27 347	6 436	10 405	10 506
<b>Married-couple families</b> -----	<b>33 502</b>	<b>6 754</b>	<b>13 896</b>	<b>12 852</b>
With related children under 18 years -----	24 648	5 043	10 130	9 475
With related children under 5 years -----	13 636	2 807	5 590	5 239
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> -----	<b>25 502</b>	<b>6 693</b>	<b>9 353</b>	<b>9 456</b>
With related children under 18 years -----	22 567	5 937	8 472	8 158
With related children under 5 years -----	10 760	2 940	3 968	3 852
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> -----	<b>62 378</b>	<b>21 324</b>	<b>21 269</b>	<b>19 785</b>
Nonfamily householder -----	36 803	12 250	12 640	11 913
Persons 65 years and over -----	14 417	3 901	5 409	5 107
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> -----	<b>305 934</b>	<b>73 524</b>	<b>115 512</b>	<b>116 898</b>
Percent below poverty level -----	20.6	14.8	23.5	23.6
Persons under 18 years -----	122 260	26 703	47 704	47 853
Persons under 5 years -----	37 426	8 448	13 977	15 001
Related children under 18 years -----	120 139	25 947	46 897	47 295
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	82 713	17 499	32 920	32 294
Persons 65 years and over -----	25 839	5 664	9 949	10 226
Persons 75 years and over -----	12 503	2 792	4 844	4 867
<b>Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level</b>				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	136 266	32 306	50 613	53 347
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	398 418	100 510	150 293	147 615
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level -----	655 399	177 307	244 713	233 379



**Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	New Mexico					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 148 562</b>	<b>29 818</b>	<b>134 035</b>	<b>14 372</b>	<b>576 709</b>	<b>393 255</b>	<b>13 315</b>	<b>13 483</b>	<b>7 448</b>	<b>190 905</b>
Male .....	564 430	15 892	65 394	6 367	285 250	191 129	7 069	6 722	3 441	93 385
Female .....	584 132	13 926	68 641	8 005	291 459	202 126	6 246	6 761	4 007	97 520
Under 5 years .....	85 090	2 986	16 500	1 261	56 770	27 485	1 233	1 377	690	18 313
5 to 9 years .....	91 628	2 934	15 671	1 163	59 820	28 192	1 245	1 472	604	18 530
10 to 14 years .....	86 710	3 029	14 003	1 106	56 284	26 201	1 326	1 032	570	17 206
15 to 19 years .....	79 933	2 302	12 565	1 269	50 045	24 291	1 865	1 065	633	15 333
20 to 24 years .....	71 177	2 391	11 305	1 061	43 566	26 102	1 027	1 593	516	15 757
25 to 34 years .....	188 558	5 695	23 656	3 105	103 311	70 287	2 558	2 929	1 757	36 884
35 to 44 years .....	179 268	4 286	16 569	2 673	78 426	65 429	2 211	2 107	1 302	26 990
45 to 54 years .....	121 984	2 195	10 099	1 324	49 891	43 782	1 128	912	615	17 139
55 to 64 years .....	101 683	1 886	6 594	933	37 222	33 822	821	497	500	11 814
65 to 74 years .....	86 293	1 323	4 231	334	24 908	29 215	623	335	156	8 093
75 to 84 years .....	44 586	618	2 132	124	13 155	14 560	215	144	101	3 866
85 years and over .....	11 652	173	710	19	3 311	3 889	63	20	4	980
3 and 4 years .....	34 948	1 364	6 762	530	23 696	11 454	591	562	321	7 762
16 years and over .....	869 018	20 473	85 169	10 524	393 579	306 613	9 371	9 427	5 434	133 869
18 years and over .....	837 570	19 557	80 074	10 019	373 145	296 997	8 993	8 975	5 198	127 625
21 years and over .....	789 420	17 953	72 918	9 354	344 208	281 619	8 407	8 224	4 877	118 098
60 years and over .....	193 608	2 954	10 063	779	59 087	64 668	1 259	733	424	18 553
62 years and over .....	173 140	2 611	8 771	676	51 873	57 833	1 100	651	370	16 256
Median age .....	33.5	27.3	23.7	29.7	27.1	34.2	29.0	25.6	29.5	27.7
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>310 239</b>	<b>7 420</b>	<b>27 883</b>	<b>2 735</b>	<b>139 798</b>	<b>105 065</b>	<b>3 386</b>	<b>2 996</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>46 360</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	154 249	4 502	18 393	1 835	86 794	49 362	1 912	2 021	1 026	27 455
Married-couple families .....	253 335	4 848	16 759	2 355	101 661	84 580	2 190	1 765	1 301	32 719
With own children under 18 years .....	120 070	2 931	11 277	1 600	62 246	37 833	1 272	1 163	901	19 018
Female householder, no husband present .....	42 042	2 029	7 837	236	27 787	15 457	894	835	141	9 870
With own children under 18 years .....	25 805	1 207	4 823	155	18 191	8 759	467	605	90	6 204
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>313 573</b>	<b>10 148</b>	<b>46 908</b>	<b>5 194</b>	<b>182 882</b>	<b>103 563</b>	<b>4 414</b>	<b>4 982</b>	<b>2 651</b>	<b>58 508</b>
Preprimary .....	17 282	675	3 138	283	8 405	6 563	328	251	176	3 000
Elementary or high school .....	210 445	6 739	36 227	2 882	139 300	63 144	2 816	2 934	1 454	42 706
College .....	85 846	2 734	7 543	2 029	35 177	33 856	1 270	1 797	1 021	12 802
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>734 024</b>	<b>16 176</b>	<b>63 991</b>	<b>8 512</b>	<b>310 224</b>	<b>260 984</b>	<b>7 619</b>	<b>6 944</b>	<b>4 435</b>	<b>105 766</b>
Less than 9th grade .....	69 024	1 364	13 484	853	67 226	15 110	470	309	438	16 493
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	88 247	2 725	13 287	778	57 957	25 656	1 055	787	379	20 342
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	206 280	4 096	19 520	1 748	99 027	70 516	1 859	2 068	855	36 414
Some college, no degree .....	160 989	4 728	10 408	1 351	48 124	59 429	2 546	2 011	708	17 640
Associate degree .....	38 021	964	3 564	489	10 881	14 335	414	649	294	3 799
Bachelor's degree .....	101 536	1 372	2 404	1 681	16 862	44 478	725	705	934	6 855
Graduate or professional degree .....	69 927	927	1 324	1 612	10 147	31 460	550	415	827	4 223
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	78.6	74.7	58.2	80.8	59.6	84.4	80.0	84.2	81.6	65.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	23.4	14.2	5.8	38.7	8.7	29.1	16.7	16.1	39.7	10.5
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>869 018</b>	<b>20 473</b>	<b>85 169</b>	<b>10 524</b>	<b>393 579</b>	<b>306 613</b>	<b>9 371</b>	<b>9 427</b>	<b>5 434</b>	<b>133 869</b>
In labor force .....	548 172	13 471	46 606	6 938	246 642	204 533	6 655	6 603	3 712	89 420
Civilian labor force .....	536 154	11 699	46 422	6 699	244 879	200 260	6 027	6 561	3 630	88 811
Employed .....	500 841	10 168	37 613	6 146	219 884	188 166	5 375	5 791	3 382	80 642
Unemployed .....	35 313	1 531	8 809	553	24 995	12 094	652	770	248	8 169
Not in labor force .....	320 846	7 002	38 563	3 586	146 937	102 080	2 716	2 824	1 722	44 449
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>447 626</b>	<b>9 401</b>	<b>44 760</b>	<b>6 044</b>	<b>201 886</b>	<b>159 282</b>	<b>4 381</b>	<b>4 750</b>	<b>3 013</b>	<b>69 383</b>
In labor force .....	241 194	5 632	21 845	3 582	107 742	93 179	2 817	3 143	1 831	40 745
Civilian labor force .....	239 845	5 336	21 826	3 552	107 558	92 656	2 732	3 139	1 820	40 672
Employed .....	224 427	4 672	18 240	3 197	97 129	87 595	2 454	2 801	1 672	37 350
Unemployed .....	15 418	664	3 586	355	10 429	5 061	278	338	148	3 322
Not in labor force .....	206 432	3 769	22 915	2 462	94 144	66 103	1 564	1 607	1 182	28 638
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>63 817</b>	<b>1 906</b>	<b>9 873</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>39 789</b>	<b>19 527</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>12 346</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	14 442	447	2 368	126	10 096	4 329	207	112	69	3 324
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	6 708	258	1 665	77	5 368	1 704	108	76	50	1 633
Not high school graduate .....	7 037	215	1 388	50	5 966	1 944	110	73	29	1 841
Employed .....	2 582	19	319	14	2 133	845	8	21	7	693
Unemployed .....	1 434	29	260	10	1 242	424	10	—	—	419
Not in labor force .....	3 005	167	809	26	2 589	671	92	52	22	729
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>436 268</b>	<b>10 496</b>	<b>34 170</b>	<b>3 757</b>	<b>177 843</b>	<b>157 121</b>	<b>4 956</b>	<b>4 457</b>	<b>2 141</b>	<b>61 325</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	31 080	1 455	7 539	396	21 158	8 965	531	575	164	6 291
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	43 998	1 446	5 478	288	24 527	13 281	598	542	206	7 157
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	47 915	1 175	4 400	392	24 574	15 268	541	584	237	7 667
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	87 960	2 479	6 893	622	39 724	30 159	1 188	1 029	329	13 724
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	72 532	1 656	4 228	638	28 395	26 409	815	633	359	10 539
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	70 979	1 287	3 275	590	23 333	26 985	709	576	352	9 160
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	53 448	801	1 739	454	12 287	22 737	454	349	276	5 088
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	15 718	153	430	172	2 446	7 304	92	108	92	1 043
\$100,000 or more .....	12 638	44	188	205	1 399	6 013	28	61	126	656
Mean income (dollars) .....	33 091	23 638	19 811	35 979	24 054	36 716	26 123	25 129	36 161	26 540
Per capita income (dollars) .....	12 678	8 579	5 141	10 655	7 542	14 754	9 651	8 493	11 344	8 657

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	New Mexico					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families .....	310 239	7 420	27 883	2 735	139 798	105 065	3 386	2 996	1 532	46 360
With related children under 18 years.....	163 922	4 976	21 705	1 883	94 307	52 620	2 110	2 151	1 047	30 005
With related children under 5 years.....	67 894	2 071	10 816	893	42 206	21 807	819	996	501	13 237
Married-couple families .....	253 335	4 848	16 759	2 355	101 661	84 580	2 190	1 765	1 301	32 719
With related children under 18 years.....	125 566	3 105	12 788	1 625	66 142	39 569	1 316	1 235	911	20 276
With related children under 5 years.....	53 718	1 387	6 314	812	29 870	17 159	566	539	470	8 993
Female householder, no husband present .....	42 042	2 029	7 837	236	27 787	15 457	894	835	141	9 870
With related children under 18 years.....	29 086	1 418	6 248	167	20 992	10 032	562	653	90	7 195
With related children under 5 years.....	10 441	530	2 786	53	8 814	3 505	175	290	12	2 994
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 126 182	28 106	131 433	14 100	566 529	387 186	12 924	12 928	7 349	188 565
Persons under 18 years .....	306 617	10 130	53 163	4 320	200 650	95 026	4 263	4 384	2 231	62 457
Persons under 5 years .....	84 121	2 938	16 317	1 260	56 067	27 201	1 218	1 354	689	18 128
Persons 65 years and over .....	137 376	2 043	6 718	477	40 163	45 947	879	449	261	12 548
Persons 75 years and over .....	51 947	728	2 556	143	15 507	17 051	256	132	105	4 528
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families .....	38 260	1 722	12 092	445	34 189	8 929	624	711	240	9 062
With related children under 18 years.....	29 816	1 402	9 941	370	28 777	7 037	484	574	192	7 721
With related children under 5 years.....	15 091	625	5 440	224	15 265	3 563	186	369	96	4 078
Married-couple families .....	20 617	578	5 888	306	17 759	4 262	192	225	152	4 129
With related children under 18 years.....	14 350	426	4 675	251	14 160	2 946	137	199	124	3 346
With related children under 5 years.....	7 640	220	2 681	166	7 700	1 586	63	146	74	1 768
Female householder, no husband present .....	14 519	987	4 569	92	13 473	3 888	371	367	54	4 034
With related children under 18 years.....	12 896	826	3 916	85	12 090	3 462	286	304	47	3 616
With related children under 5 years.....	6 029	360	1 882	39	6 010	1 651	110	173	12	1 803
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	181 086	7 817	60 431	2 422	157 552	46 680	2 894	3 531	1 216	42 626
Persons under 18 years .....	67 615	3 542	26 643	797	70 158	15 692	1 223	1 313	409	18 126
Persons under 5 years .....	20 099	1 104	8 518	266	20 925	4 826	332	470	131	5 685
Persons 65 years and over .....	18 391	696	3 343	17	11 407	4 369	236	38	—	2 907
Persons 75 years and over .....	9 247	270	1 391	12	5 593	2 265	75	18	—	1 344



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>424 347</b>	<b>10 728</b>	<b>18 960</b>	<b>3 735</b>	<b>211 722</b>	<b>330 960</b>	<b>5 775</b>	<b>101 592</b>	<b>3 189</b>	<b>174 082</b>
Male .....	210 857	5 779	9 176	1 517	105 007	162 444	3 044	49 496	1 409	86 858
Female .....	213 490	4 949	9 784	2 218	106 715	168 516	2 731	52 096	1 780	87 224
Under 5 years .....	33 098	1 117	2 092	320	21 843	24 507	636	13 031	251	16 614
5 to 9 years .....	36 294	1 103	2 209	280	23 649	27 142	586	11 990	279	17 641
10 to 14 years .....	35 157	1 103	2 075	275	22 729	25 352	600	10 896	261	16 349
15 to 19 years .....	33 035	916	1 634	285	20 064	22 607	521	9 866	351	14 648
20 to 24 years .....	28 293	853	1 597	347	16 566	16 782	511	8 115	198	11 243
25 to 34 years .....	65 789	1 981	3 191	693	35 996	52 482	1 156	17 536	655	30 431
35 to 44 years .....	58 647	1 405	2 325	771	26 924	55 192	670	12 137	600	24 512
45 to 54 years .....	40 788	628	1 508	338	16 957	37 414	439	7 679	371	15 795
55 to 64 years .....	38 245	779	1 044	253	13 265	29 616	286	5 053	180	12 143
65 to 74 years .....	32 764	482	730	142	8 297	24 314	218	3 166	36	8 518
75 to 84 years .....	17 784	287	401	20	4 452	12 242	116	1 587	3	4 837
85 years and over .....	4 453	74	154	11	980	3 310	36	536	4	1 351
3 and 4 years .....	13 378	510	876	109	8 774	10 116	263	5 324	100	7 160
16 years and over .....	313 216	7 241	12 246	2 786	139 311	249 189	3 861	63 496	2 304	120 399
18 years and over .....	300 209	6 882	11 580	2 637	131 032	240 364	3 682	59 519	2 184	114 488
21 years and over .....	280 122	6 225	10 623	2 511	119 708	227 679	3 321	54 071	1 966	106 402
60 years and over .....	74 565	1 224	1 765	245	20 347	54 375	471	7 565	110	20 187
62 years and over .....	66 661	1 074	1 574	221	17 615	48 646	437	6 546	85	18 002
Median age .....	32.1	26.5	24.6	30.3	25.3	34.4	25.3	23.1	29.4	28.5
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>114 218</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>4 106</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>50 203</b>	<b>90 956</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>20 781</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>43 235</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	58 786	1 716	2 507	378	33 256	46 101	874	13 865	431	26 083
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>93 536</b>	<b>1 769</b>	<b>2 690</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>37 013</b>	<b>75 219</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>12 304</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>31 929</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	45 863	1 146	1 686	337	24 333	36 374	513	8 428	362	18 895
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>15 091</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9 869</b>	<b>11 494</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>5 936</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8 048</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	9 772	443	596	28	6 904	7 274	297	3 622	37	5 083
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>122 009</b>	<b>3 612</b>	<b>6 612</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>71 057</b>	<b>88 001</b>	<b>2 122</b>	<b>35 314</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>53 317</b>
Preprimary .....	5 188	165	564	52	2 618	5 531	182	2 323	55	2 787
Elementary or high school .....	86 338	2 556	5 040	714	56 242	60 963	1 367	28 253	714	40 352
College .....	30 483	891	1 008	658	12 197	21 507	573	4 738	350	10 178
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>258 470</b>	<b>5 636</b>	<b>9 353</b>	<b>2 228</b>	<b>106 871</b>	<b>214 570</b>	<b>2 921</b>	<b>47 694</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>97 587</b>
Less than 9th grade .....	36 885	610	1 427	282	32 782	17 029	284	11 748	133	17 951
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	37 137	1 183	1 876	247	19 617	25 454	487	10 624	152	17 998
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	76 314	1 457	3 444	516	30 652	59 450	780	14 008	377	31 961
Same college, no degree .....	53 594	1 461	1 520	316	14 279	47 966	721	6 877	327	16 205
Associate degree .....	12 545	358	535	60	3 224	11 141	192	2 380	135	3 858
Bachelor's degree .....	25 771	400	387	470	4 188	31 287	247	1 312	277	5 819
Graduate or professional degree .....	16 224	167	164	337	2 129	22 243	210	745	448	3 795
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	71.4	68.2	64.7	76.3	51.0	80.2	73.6	53.1	84.6	63.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	16.2	10.1	5.9	36.2	5.9	24.9	15.6	4.3	39.2	9.9
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>313 216</b>	<b>7 241</b>	<b>12 246</b>	<b>2 786</b>	<b>139 311</b>	<b>249 189</b>	<b>3 861</b>	<b>63 496</b>	<b>2 304</b>	<b>120 399</b>
In labor force .....	182 870	4 352	6 786	1 574	82 561	160 769	2 464	33 217	1 652	74 661
Civilian labor force .....	178 262	3 554	6 744	1 484	81 846	157 632	2 118	33 117	1 585	74 222
Employed .....	164 270	2 981	5 362	1 302	72 040	148 405	1 812	26 460	1 462	67 202
Unemployed .....	13 992	573	1 382	182	9 806	9 227	306	6 657	123	7 020
Not in labor force .....	130 346	2 889	5 460	1 212	56 750	88 420	1 397	30 279	652	45 738
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>159 836</b>	<b>3 219</b>	<b>6 379</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>71 319</b>	<b>128 508</b>	<b>1 801</b>	<b>33 631</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>61 184</b>
In labor force .....	76 517	1 768	3 050	894	33 935	71 498	1 047	15 652	857	33 062
Civilian labor force .....	76 007	1 613	3 045	881	33 870	71 182	991	15 642	851	33 016
Employed .....	69 608	1 332	2 502	748	29 472	67 224	886	12 937	777	30 307
Unemployed .....	6 399	281	543	133	4 398	3 958	105	2 705	74	2 709
Not in labor force .....	83 319	1 451	3 329	860	37 384	57 010	754	17 979	420	28 122
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>26 453</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1 296</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>15 874</b>	<b>17 837</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>7 687</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>11 569</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	5 814	148	413	12	4 035	4 299	92	1 843	45	2 737
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	3 204	108	295	12	2 394	1 800	42	1 294	15	1 341
Not high school graduate .....	3 033	74	231	10	2 484	2 060	31	1 084	11	1 641
Employed .....	871	—	62	—	729	866	11	236	7	711
Unemployed .....	653	16	55	10	546	357	3	205	—	277
Not in labor force .....	1 504	58	114	—	1 209	830	17	643	4	651
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>152 612</b>	<b>3 668</b>	<b>4 970</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>61 176</b>	<b>126 535</b>	<b>1 872</b>	<b>24 743</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>55 342</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	13 422	611	935	168	8 303	8 693	313	6 029	64	6 564
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	19 025	613	730	76	9 979	11 692	235	4 206	6	7 391
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	19 192	391	714	82	9 555	13 455	243	3 102	73	7 352
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	32 541	870	1 055	118	13 934	25 260	421	4 809	175	12 066
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	25 518	558	718	139	9 293	20 605	283	2 877	140	8 563
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	22 363	360	459	142	6 586	21 631	218	2 240	96	7 587
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	14 271	222	262	41	2 689	16 440	125	1 128	137	4 510
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	3 612	32	53	39	501	4 802	29	269	41	902
\$100,000 or more .....	2 668	11	44	28	336	3 957	5	83	51	407
Mean income (dollars) .....	28 335	20 878	21 040	32 013	20 944	34 327	22 467	18 606	39 701	24 737
Per capita income (dollars) .....	10 337	7 899	5 300	8 348	6 169	13 213	7 370	4 666	11 748	7 988



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>114 218</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>4 106</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>50 203</b>	<b>90 956</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>20 781</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>43 235</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	62 712	1 897	3 033	384	35 949	48 590	969	16 521	452	28 353
With related children under 5 years .....	26 202	779	1 374	205	16 623	19 885	473	8 446	187	12 346
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>93 536</b>	<b>1 769</b>	<b>2 690</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>37 013</b>	<b>75 219</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>12 304</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>31 929</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	48 191	1 252	1 950	343	25 838	37 806	537	9 603	371	20 028
With related children under 5 years .....	20 445	542	902	198	12 028	16 114	279	4 873	144	8 849
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>15 091</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9 869</b>	<b>11 494</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>5 936</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8 048</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	10 953	511	823	28	7 816	8 101	345	4 772	49	5 981
With related children under 5 years .....	4 275	199	326	7	3 486	2 661	156	2 170	34	2 334
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>413 475</b>	<b>9 849</b>	<b>18 393</b>	<b>3 643</b>	<b>207 100</b>	<b>325 521</b>	<b>5 333</b>	<b>100 112</b>	<b>3 108</b>	<b>170 864</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	122 168	3 797	7 234	1 084	79 555	89 423	2 070	41 545	1 005	58 638
Persons under 5 years .....	32 579	1 096	2 075	320	21 544	24 341	624	12 888	251	16 395
Persons 65 years and over .....	52 814	802	1 204	173	13 333	38 615	362	5 065	43	14 282
Persons 75 years and over .....	20 409	328	510	31	5 142	14 487	144	1 914	7	5 837
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>18 952</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>1 499</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>15 489</b>	<b>10 379</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>9 882</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>9 638</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	14 945	599	1 250	105	13 285	7 834	319	8 117	73	7 771
With related children under 5 years .....	7 635	264	637	79	7 125	3 893	175	4 434	49	4 062
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>10 698</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>8 641</b>	<b>5 657</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4 912</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4 989</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	7 594	236	604	89	7 071	3 810	53	3 872	38	3 743
With related children under 5 years .....	4 077	122	341	72	3 936	1 977	35	2 194	20	1 996
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>6 806</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5 732</b>	<b>3 825</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>3 626</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3 707</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	6 157	305	515	16	5 260	3 277	235	3 097	22	3 214
With related children under 5 years .....	2 910	135	212	7	2 656	1 468	115	1 497	20	1 551
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>87 515</b>	<b>3 262</b>	<b>7 346</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>71 232</b>	<b>46 891</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>49 554</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>43 694</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	35 059	1 493	3 290	235	33 315	16 864	826	22 040	153	18 717
Persons under 5 years .....	10 191	505	1 006	90	9 481	5 082	267	7 042	45	5 759
Persons 65 years and over .....	8 301	372	426	5	4 236	5 721	88	2 879	12	4 264
Persons 75 years and over .....	4 080	165	154	5	2 000	2 902	30	1 219	7	2 249

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present				
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family	Percent with own children under 18 years					
					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"							
												Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
The State	1 515 069	5.3	54.6	1 390 048	48.2	94 719	35.7	399 280	31.5	394 958	53.2	309 880	50.8	62 299	62.7
District 1	505 329	5.2	51.1	466 577	52.9	18 411	33.7	110 715	28.9	132 595	50.6	103 222	48.2	21 711	59.9
COUNTY															
Bernalillo County (pt.)	469 805	5.3	50.5	434 061	53.0	16 802	35.1	101 690	29.7	122 678	50.4	94 961	47.9	20 543	59.7
Sandoval County (pt.)	10 712	3.8	63.1	9 745	52.7	678	8.7	3 350	13.8	3 018	54.9	2 397	52.3	2 439	62.4
Santa Fe County (pt.)	1 750	1.8	37.7	1 626	49.1	24	58.3	108	17.6	3 018	60.4	483	59.0	8	100.0
Torrance County	10 285	2.2	10 057	9 489	43.3	459	28.5	2 308	22.3	2 798	54.4	2 371	54.0	329	68.9
Valencia County (pt.)	12 777	4.2	55.9	11 656	54.0	448	25.2	3 259	23.7	3 601	51.5	3 010	48.7	392	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Albuquerque city (pt.)	382 729	5.5	47.8	354 687	54.6	12 399	36.0	77 424	29.6	99 604	49.5	76 478	46.6	17 364	60.0
North Valley COP	12 507	3.5	47.8	11 592	41.7	459	19.4	4 021	26.1	3 301	48.0	2 609	46.7	453	52.8
San Juan County (pt.)	1 859	5.2	31.8	1 660	99.2	31	61.3	232	19.8	585	48.5	530	47.2	34	58.8
South Valley COP (pt.)	35 701	6.2	33 505	32 543	35.3	2 706	36.2	14 032	32.4	9 011	53.8	6 629	52.9	1 640	56.0
District 2	504 767	8.0	51.4	463 279	47.7	38 723	33.1	132 840	33.5	132 876	53.7	106 613	51.2	19 430	65.3
COUNTY															
Bernalillo County (pt.)	3 266	.6	93.8	2 910	11.6	477	19.1	1 742	14.4	761	60.2	431	59.6	225	57.8
Carson County	2 563	1.6	47.6	2 403	48.5	111	22.9	446	22.9	784	43.2	703	43.4	69	71.0
Chaves County	57 849	7.4	53.7	53 134	48.6	3 344	29.4	11 712	40.1	15 374	51.8	12 243	48.6	2 321	67.0
Cibola County (pt.)	21 776	1.6	73.8	20 114	38.5	1 131	30.9	7 520	24.2	5 284	38.2	3 998	35.6	919	56.3
Doña Ana County	2 252	3.9	60.0	2 111	38.5	68	19.1	625	26.6	651	36.7	534	38.0	79	41.8
Edra County	135 510	15.0	46.2	123 880	37.2	15 776	37.2	46 052	38.2	33 471	56.7	26 300	53.3	5 405	65.1
Grant County	48 605	3.9	54.5	44 875	43.0	13 320	34.8	10 741	38.2	12 326	51.3	10 946	48.6	1 733	64.7
Guadalupe County	27 676	3.6	61.3	25 667	44.0	8 743	29.3	8 743	29.3	7 525	51.2	6 019	47.7	1 143	68.9
Hidalgo County	4 156	2.8	86.4	3 842	25.0	553	22.5	2 365	23.4	1 160	38.2	1 952	48.1	241	68.7
Lea County	55 765	6.8	39.7	50 990	47.2	1 994	44.6	1 994	23.1	1 628	53.0	1 372	51.5	179	
Lincoln County	12 219	4.1	50.2	11 420	48.5	4 284	29.3	9 196	41.8	15 176	56.4	12 486	54.4	1 932	65.9
Luna County	18 110	13.7	47.0	16 797	43.8	1 887	28.9	5 295	28.5	3 442	45.8	2 867	42.2	398	62.6
Otero County	51 928	5.7	48 963	47 051	57.4	8 554	31.5	9 354	47.8	5 071	47.0	4 037	42.6	825	64.5
Sierra County	9 912	4.8	40.6	9 359	48.5	1 481	28.7	8 554	28.2	13 994	55.3	11 675	53.0	1 787	66.9
Socorro County	14 764	5.5	67.9	13 587	47.7	353	23.5	1 755	27.3	2 883	33.8	2 448	28.8	324	64.8
Valencia County (pt.)	32 458	2.1	67.9	29 752	44.9	1 126	45.5	5 098	33.1	3 799	54.5	2 986	51.7	627	67.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Alamogordo city	27 596	6.1	33.4	25 235	56.9	799	35.9	4 404	27.4	7 745	51.5	6 329	48.5	1 113	64.2
Albuquerque city (pt.)	10 610	3.8	55.5	9 734	41.0	664	57.8	2 359	35.1	2 968	51.3	2 438	48.6	402	66.7
Artesia city	24 896	3.4	31.2	23 082	45.7	1 388	33.6	5 122	39.3	6 698	48.2	5 348	43.9	1 006	67.3
Corral City	1 876	1.9	53.1	1 783	44.8	1 264	27.3	3 817	47.1	2 952	50.3	2 201	45.8	601	63.4
Deming city	29 115	6.1	27 339	26 430	50.0	2 031	27.4	4 789	38.5	7 701	57.2	6 179	54.7	1 168	69.6
Hobbs city	42 124	9.5	49.9	37 376	56.3	4 466	33.4	17 430	30.8	15 732	51.0	11 886	48.5	2 988	61.1
Las Cruces city	44 454	6.4	51.9	41 029	50.1	2 358	31.9	8 678	39.7	11 765	50.7	9 169	47.2	1 982	66.6
Roswell city	10 683	3.4	59.8	9 873	51.5	694	19.9	3 454	18.5	2 862	53.7	2 079	50.8	585	62.6
Silver City town															
South Valley COP (pt.)	504 973	2.7	61.1	460 192	44.0	37 585	39.2	155 725	31.7	129 487	55.4	100 045	53.0	21 158	63.2
District 3															
COUNTY															
Bernalillo County (pt.)	7 506	4.0	32.4	7 018	55.7	192	43.8	873	25.5	2 189	50.0	1 868	48.0	199	71.4
Cibola County (pt.)	2 018	.2	84.8	1 743	33.5	370	67.0	941	57.5	3 448	58.7	235	56.2	130	53.8
Colfax County	12 925	1.5	63.9	12 020	44.8	438	26.9	3 854	21.3	3 551	48.6	2 874	45.7	490	60.8
Curry County	42 207	3.9	44.6	38 429	54.7	1 608	35.9	5 857	35.1	5 509	54.0	9 263	51.2	1 707	65.0
Harding County	987	.4	69.7	921	31.1	63	23.8	356	33.4	333	43.4	255	44.3	16	56.3
Los Alamos County	18 115	4.6	31.1	16 999	45.3	1 431	26.3	5 332	26.3	5 332	46.2	4 824	44.1	405	71.3
McKinley County	60 686	1.8	76.4	53 144	34.1	26 347	45.6	13 490	39.7	13 490	62.6	9 008	61.1	3 093	64.4
Mora County	4 264	.5	85.1	3 988	34.1	526	47.3	2 584	26.2	1 117	51.7	845	50.2	212	56.1
Quay County	10 823	1.7	59.9	10 061	42.4	311	43.1	2 466	25.1	3 183	46.3	2 641	42.3	467	66.8
Rio Arriba County	34 365	1.3	84.1	33 923	33.5	4 286	39.7	18 333	29.2	8 946	58.3	6 620	57.8	1 636	57.4
Roosevelt County	16 702	5.7	54.9	15 444	52.7	868	27.5	2 523	37.3	4 176	48.6	3 397	46.6	532	66.5
Sandoval County (pt.)	52 607	3.5	53.6	47 358	47.7	3 773	44.5	12 812	32.9	13 744	55.0	11 272	54.8	1 813	56.6
San Juan County	91 605	1.2	56.7	82 731	43.4	5 731	39.0	23 074	39.1	23 074	60.9	17 661	59.0	3 774	66.4
San Miguel County	25 743	2.1	80.9	23 671	39.4	13 379	34.2	6 345	30.9	6 345	56.2	4 460	54.9	1 232	60.4

## 24 NEW MEXICO

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

[illegible]



Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>24 322</b>	<b>301 552</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>110 115</b>	<b>88 998</b>	<b>10 443</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>2 036</b>	<b>4 747</b>	<b>922 590</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>178 022</b>	<b>43 593</b>
District 1 -----	8 591	87 950	8.1	43 211	26 408	2 839	1 176	535	1 124	321 997	81.6	26.0	66 372	15 555
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	8 D48	80 312	8.6	41 685	24 526	2 648	1 111	484	1 049	300 059	82.1	26.8	61 650	14 466
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	210	2 122	7.1	458	579	54	17	11	26	6 635	74.7	21.7	1 301	250
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	10	460	4.1	125	103	8	—	—	8	1 056	88.1	28.3	230	28
Torrance County -----	148	2 390	1.5	255	566	61	24	9	28	6 334	72.6	10.9	1 350	300
Valencia County (pt.) -----	175	2 666	2.1	688	634	68	24	31	13	7 913	75.8	13.3	1 841	511
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	6 630	62 749	8.7	36 716	20 233	2 149	912	418	815	247 295	83.9	28.4	51 577	12 380
North Valley CDP -----	105	2 237	10.2	643	567	71	15	—	56	8 157	71.0	16.6	1 591	438
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	29	269	7.1	119	82	5	1	4	—	1 216	86.8	23.0	286	62
South Valley CDP (pt.) -----	532	7 951	7.2	1 626	1 961	298	116	63	119	21 083	60.1	8.9	3 597	878
District 2 -----	6 618	107 143	3.5	35 665	32 106	3 878	1 151	817	1 905	299 177	69.5	15.0	58 562	15 458
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	103	820	1.6	167	207	32	9	8	15	1 723	60.4	4.2	259	52
Catron County -----	23	490	2.9	100	130	4	—	4	—	1 717	73.3	18.7	493	116
Chaves County -----	709	12 171	3.7	3 040	3 965	477	201	75	201	34 723	67.3	14.3	6 446	2 040
Cibola County (pt.) -----	362	5 509	7.0	889	1 444	195	23	63	109	12 567	67.6	8.7	2 406	413
DeBakey County -----	35	373	.5	36	100	4	—	4	—	1 559	63.0	11.4	278	112
Dona Ana County -----	1 369	28 115	3.2	17 004	9 864	1 150	322	265	563	75 367	70.4	21.9	14 261	3 176
Eddy County -----	689	10 790	2.6	2 010	2 767	268	102	51	115	30 216	67.3	10.9	5 059	1 563
Grant County -----	265	6 227	2.5	1 809	1 805	140	25	37	78	16 811	70.5	16.4	3 451	1 055
Guadalupe County -----	71	869	.7	107	249	20	11	—	9	2 564	57.8	6.1	403	135
Hidalgo County -----	59	1 342	1.0	148	357	26	5	7	14	3 462	71.6	11.7	588	147
Lea County -----	833	12 859	3.1	2 765	3 497	610	200	104	306	32 383	63.8	11.5	5 405	1 541
Lincoln County -----	143	2 177	1.1	338	589	91	35	24	32	8 321	77.1	16.1	1 685	523
Luna County -----	137	3 920	.7	503	1 033	157	22	49	86	11 603	58.8	11.1	2 411	1 064
Otero County -----	1 037	10 273	4.5	3 367	2 901	251	29	45	172	30 239	81.6	15.0	8 263	1 416
Sierra County -----	45	1 364	3.3	177	350	31	18	5	8	7 482	63.7	8.5	1 856	844
Socorro County -----	315	3 185	6.2	1 373	1 010	133	49	19	65	8 619	67.2	17.1	1 428	357
Valencia County (pt.) -----	423	6 659	5.3	1 832	1 838	289	100	57	132	19 821	72.3	11.5	3 870	904
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Alamogordo city -----	510	5 144	5.1	1 927	1 514	157	26	28	103	17 005	82.0	16.7	5 051	828
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesia city -----	113	2 400	—	323	569	41	11	23	7	6 494	64.7	12.1	1 056	324
Corral City -----	396	5 161	4.3	1 290	1 394	131	60	20	51	15 977	68.9	11.5	2 850	592
Deming city -----	94	2 486	.2	279	688	103	20	38	45	6 742	55.4	11.3	1 258	543
Hobbs city -----	483	6 571	4.3	1 699	1 831	290	79	44	167	16 732	66.4	13.4	2 772	790
Las Cruces city -----	649	11 289	4.9	9 002	3 787	357	118	66	173	36 878	79.1	29.2	7 830	1 972
Roswell city -----	597	9 181	4.6	2 486	3 199	386	156	67	163	26 995	69.3	15.1	5 222	1 767
Silver City town -----	85	2 324	4.4	984	813	45	—	13	32	6 264	72.5	19.7	1 222	388
South Valley CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 -----	9 113	106 459	5.6	31 239	30 484	3 726	1 315	684	1 718	301 416	73.7	19.7	53 088	12 580
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	173	1 423	10.5	655	467	47	42	—	5	4 850	89.8	27.9	1 135	248
Cibola County (pt.) -----	52	396	4.0	73	154	35	2	5	28	1 016	55.0	9.6	110	28
Colfax County -----	111	2 803	3.7	474	905	92	22	11	59	8 329	71.1	14.7	1 755	541
Curry County -----	814	8 273	2.7	3 434	2 595	275	69	63	143	24 597	75.8	13.7	4 639	910
Harding County -----	23	200	1.0	23	40	3	—	—	3	645	65.9	15.7	161	60
Los Alamos County -----	496	3 236	3.8	1 288	892	52	31	16	5	12 543	94.7	53.4	2 532	574
McKinley County -----	1 352	15 534	6.5	2 819	4 124	483	111	53	319	30 888	58.5	11.1	3 953	738
Mora County -----	35	915	—	211	260	30	19	7	4	2 655	59.7	14.2	542	179
Quoy County -----	187	2 015	—	295	571	73	42	10	21	7 097	70.3	9.9	1 375	425
Rio Arriba County -----	527	7 316	8.3	1 808	2 252	333	95	54	184	20 014	65.9	10.3	3 184	779
Roosevelt County -----	170	3 166	4.3	2 683	1 465	189	46	39	97	9 517	66.1	18.1	1 548	438
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	1 095	10 693	6.5	2 519	2 603	286	116	25	145	31 829	80.3	18.5	6 461	1 640
San Juan County -----	1 491	22 877	2.7	4 840	5 661	880	266	237	377	50 692	69.2	12.3	8 175	1 664
San Miguel County -----	588	5 236	4.5	2 560	1 846	146	43	31	72	15 434	68.4	16.2	2 626	652
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	1 643	16 903	9.6	6 602	5 069	598	354	72	172	63 960	82.5	32.3	11 743	2 875
Toos County -----	328	4 751	7.3	875	1 352	162	57	54	49	14 630	71.8	18.5	2 625	645
Union County -----	28	722	6.1	80	228	42	—	7	35	2 720	63.6	12.0	524	184
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	50	324	15.1	196	115	25	25	—	—	1 317	88.2	28.6	239	55
Clovis city -----	367	6 006	2.7	2 478	1 889	231	54	58	119	18 681	74.1	13.8	3 710	763
Formington city -----	719	7 567	2.1	2 065	1 819	267	96	76	95	20 178	79.9	18.4	3 681	781
Gallup city -----	293	4 223	7.4	1 106	1 104	169	70	27	72	11 012	75.1	16.2	1 929	339
Las Vegas city -----	319	2 945	2.2	1 911	1 060	81	25	25	31	8 806	71.0	18.2	1 554	409
Los Alamos CDP -----	300	1 882	3.5	876	494	36	31	—	5	8 106	94.0	52.8	1 610	396
Portales city -----	106	1 868	2.9	2 138	1 107	142	25	35	75	5 748	61.7	21.1	793	233
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	588	5 493	4.6	1 625	1 241	102	55	18	29	19 541	87.4	19.4	4 415	1 179
Santa Fe city -----	976	8 658	10.6	4 227	3 019	308	198	12	98	38 037	84.0	36.1	6 843	1 916

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over																				
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989					Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools		Percent using public trans- portation		Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force	Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks							
															Total		Female	Total			
Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force										
<b>The State</b>	<b>1 113 046</b>	<b>572 863</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>684 160</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>633 135</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>756 144</b>	<b>538 163</b>	<b>392 186</b>	<b>101 509</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>78 910</b>					
District 1	384 660	199 036	67.5	59.3	254 244	6.7	238 475	90.3	13.0	1.7	278 162	206 227	149 452	32 452	60.2	26 518					
<b>COUNTY</b>																					
Bernillo County (pt.)	359 201	186 088	67.8	59.8	238 342	6.6	224 202	90.3	12.7	1.7	261 210	194 162	139 954	29 792	60.9	24 631					
Sandoval County (pt.)	7 757	3 951	67.9	59.1	5 217	9.2	4 748	91.6	17.2	.4	5 551	4 008	3 142	836	60.2	719					
Santa Fe County (pt.)	1 182	587	69.9	59.5	813	4.4	790	87.8	18.9	.5	868	681	505	115	47.0	69					
Torrance County	7 307	3 679	59.0	46.9	4 300	8.6	3 829	86.1	17.8	.2	4 725	3 320	2 634	719	49.0	458					
Valencia County (pt.)	9 213	4 731	60.7	50.7	5 572	10.5	4 906	93.5	16.7	.3	5 808	4 056	3 217	990	47.6	641					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																					
Albuquerque city (pt.)	296 549	154 672	68.2	60.5	199 363	6.4	186 345	90.1	12.1	2.0	217 052	162 244	117 018	23 698	62.0	19 685					
North Valley CDP	9 465	4 725	64.7	57.4	6 098	5.7	5 700	91.3	12.7	.2	6 276	4 713	3 326	739	67.1	676					
Rio Rancho city (pt.)	1 393	706	68.6	59.5	919	5.9	884	93.6	15.3	1.0	1 017	797	568	165	58.2	142					
South Valley CDP (pt.)	25 248	13 023	60.1	51.0	15 136	10.3	13 368	93.1	18.6	.8	16 175	11 005	7 475	2 325	51.6	1 947					
District 2	366 293	186 945	58.5	48.2	208 524	9.0	192 270	90.3	16.6	.8	233 575	162 877	119 659	34 354	50.5	23 897					
<b>COUNTY</b>																					
Bernillo County (pt.)	2 180	1 175	61.1	56.0	1 329	16.6	1 096	86.8	19.4	.6	1 368	847	629	257	62.3	246					
Catron County	1 951	929	53.0	43.6	1 034	12.9	878	75.9	19.5	.1	1 139	647	481	154	64.3	109					
Cheves County	42 132	21 663	58.3	48.8	24 444	6.3	22 727	91.7	14.0	.2	26 665	19 025	13 935	3 773	55.2	2 951					
Cibola County (pt.)	15 246	7 943	54.2	45.7	8 255	14.3	6 925	91.4	17.8	.3	8 966	5 649	4 278	1 319	45.8	835					
DeBaca County	1 746	935	51.8	42.6	905	5.5	854	89.2	13.9	.9	1 071	683	519	119	52.9	83					
Dona Ana County	98 597	50 261	60.5	50.5	58 579	9.4	53 231	90.7	16.9	.6	65 832	45 337	31 622	9 555	50.8	6 726					
Eddy County	35 361	18 321	57.1	44.5	20 172	7.6	18 321	88.7	18.3	.4	21 699	15 179	11 440	2 956	45.0	1 889					
Grant County	20 191	10 516	55.6	46.6	11 208	10.5	9 693	90.9	17.0	.1	12 110	8 206	5 994	1 715	43.0	1 017					
Guadalupe County	3 029	1 519	52.4	45.6	1 588	6.4	1 464	85.8	13.1	.5	1 779	1 218	910	296	47.6	198					
Hidalgo County	4 177	2 049	62.3	48.1	2 603	7.0	2 376	85.3	28.9	.1	2 801	1 927	1 565	424	42.5	275					
Leo County	39 125	20 094	58.9	45.4	23 013	7.2	21 017	92.9	16.1	.2	25 014	17 942	13 577	4 227	41.5	2 263					
Lincoln County	9 416	5 118	51.4	51.4	5 554	6.7	5 077	86.8	16.3	.1	6 266	4 188	3 185	695	60.3	369					
Luna County	13 439	7 085	46.8	36.4	6 290	13.8	5 338	87.7	14.9	.4	6 973	4 324	3 031	1 114	45.3	677					
Otero County	37 377	18 591	65.4	53.2	20 001	10.5	18 058	90.3	17.0	.5	25 940	19 251	15 001	3 962	55.2	3 048					
Serra County	8 156	4 222	40.0	35.6	3 252	7.2	2 958	90.2	14.3	.1	3 707	2 520	1 788	615	61.5	339					
Socorro County	10 727	5 230	61.0	51.0	6 535	10.2	5 790	79.2	13.5	.1	7 138	4 805	3 486	1 016	58.5	788					
Valencia County (pt.)	23 443	11 594	59.1	52.0	13 762	8.3	12 467	93.1	16.6	.7	15 107	11 129	8 518	2 367	58.5	1 884					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																					
Alamogordo city	20 550	10 635	64.3	53.0	11 386	8.9	12 043	92.2	14.8	.1	14 131	10 703	8 256	1 944	57.2	1 505					
Albuquerque city (pt.)	7 631	4 002	54.5	43.0	4 299	7.1	3 989	92.6	13.9	.3	4 669	3 238	2 272	681	43.2	425					
Artesia city	18 557	9 878	54.6	43.7	10 121	8.5	9 028	87.2	20.0	.6	10 945	7 413	5 290	1 402	45.4	971					
Corral del Rio city	7 986	4 381	47.1	36.3	3 752	17.4	3 063	87.7	16.0	.2	4 142	2 509	1 698	758	47.5	490					
Deming city	20 349	10 682	59.0	45.5	11 981	7.6	10 911	93.4	13.8	.9	12 925	9 218	6 850	2 297	40.6	1 248					
Hobbs city	47 325	24 490	62.7	54.7	29 562	8.9	26 600	91.8	17.8	.9	32 052	22 413	15 430	3 858	56.0	2 904					
Las Cruces city	32 780	17 148	56.9	48.5	18 536	6.5	17 233	92.7	15.0	.1	20 418	14 439	10 241	2 908	57.5	2 309					
Roswell city	7 881	4 261	55.6	48.8	4 374	11.2	3 781	88.9	16.1	.1	4 820	3 199	2 152	645	41.1	381					
Silver City town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
South Valley CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
District 3	362 093	186 882	62.2	53.9	221 392	8.6	202 390	88.7	16.5	.4	244 407	169 059	123 075	34 703	57.2	28 495					
<b>COUNTY</b>																					
Bernillo County (pt.)	5 737	2 989	67.4	59.3	3 831	3.8	3 657	92.4	15.2	1.4	4 204	3 233	2 612	479	63.3	340					
Cibola County (pt.)	1 309	696	44.8	35.8	587	31.7	389	80.2	21.1	1.0	565	243	158	146	43.2	143					
Colfax County	9 741	4 916	57.3	49.2	5 562	7.5	5 075	87.6	18.3	.1	6 406	4 245	3 106	720	54.9	554					
Curry County	30 498	15 812	64.7	52.3	16 599	8.0	17 998	91.8	12.1	.1	21 250	15 728	11 999	3 086	54.7	2 390					
Harding County	7 334	3 354	58.4	49.7	4 299	6.8	400	84.5	18.5	.1	486	339	244	50	52.0	41					
Los Alamos County	13 955	6 907	72.9	62.8	10 154	2.1	9 797	92.2	10.7	.7	11 143	8 888	7 003	1 000	60.0	789					
McKinley County	39 372	20 486	58.1	52.1	22 871	13.6	19 226	81.0	19.0	.7	23 844	14 674	10 633	4 591	58.9	1 470					
Mora County	3 150	1 580	43.1	31.5	1 355	16.7	1 132	88.7	19.0	.1	1 626	901	615	247	37.7	140					
Quay County	8 162	4 311	57.8	47.3	4 707	7.4	4 260	90.5	13.5	.1	5 185	3 705	2 592	691	50.4	422					
Rio Arriba County	24 450	12 431	58.9	50.7	14 398	11.8	12 447	89.1	26.5	.2	15 565	10 211	7 697	2 643	57.6	2 073					
Roosevelt County	12 611	6 489	59.5	48.8	7 410	7.4	6 875	85.7	12.5	.1	8 825	5 574	3 736	870	45.9	555					
Sandoval County (pt.)	37 071	19 318	63.5	55.4	23 298	6.6	21 568	90.5	16.4	.9	25 265	18 552	13 971	4 063	59.9	3 415					



Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Persons 16 years and over																
Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years				
Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Percent in labor force		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force				
Total	Female	Total	Percent un-employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Total						
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.																
San Juan County	61 656	32 116	59.3	48.4	36 488	11.5	31 870	92.4	15.5	.1	39 443	25 789	19 170	6 848	49.0	4 941
San Miguel County	18 794	9 544	55.6	50.9	10 417	12.1	9 055	89.1	19.5	.3	11 586	7 409	4 969	1 709	55.1	1 188
Santa Fe County (pt.)	74 592	38 493	68.8	63.5	51 184	4.9	48 043	87.7	16.2	.3	55 745	41 221	28 937	5 711	69.3	5 430
Taos County	17 162	8 864	60.3	52.6	10 348	11.8	8 934	83.7	13.9	.4	11 255	6 923	4 595	1 598	55.6	1 124
Union County	3 099	1 576	56.8	41.8	1 754	4.7	1 664	85.8	12.6	—	2 014	1 424	1 038	251	53.0	230
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Albuquerque city (pt.)	1 553	834	70.1	61.2	1 064	4.7	1 023	97.6	23.6	1.0	1 113	910	747	155	74.2	107
Clovis city	22 724	12 155	62.2	51.5	12 816	8.3	12 784	94.9	12.3	.4	15 330	11 204	8 356	2 145	52.9	1 523
Farmington city	23 717	12 240	66.8	55.4	15 827	7.2	14 475	93.6	14.4	.1	17 024	12 097	9 158	2 482	56.1	2 050
Gallup city	13 179	7 020	69.1	59.5	9 106	5.8	8 372	91.0	19.0	.2	9 524	7 053	5 200	1 486	60.9	1 321
Las Vegas city	10 871	5 673	57.5	53.8	6 227	12.4	5 429	87.8	16.9	.3	6 773	4 346	2 785	900	53.6	636
Los Alamos CDP	8 972	4 403	72.6	62.5	6 494	2.1	6 257	91.1	8.8	1.7	7 086	5 658	4 369	596	61.4	495
Portales city	8 197	4 274	57.3	47.4	4 613	9.8	4 190	84.3	11.9	—	5 687	3 202	1 972	546	45.1	333
Rio Rancho city (pt.)	22 042	11 518	68.0	59.5	14 816	5.3	14 014	94.1	14.3	.9	15 922	12 458	9 573	2 455	65.3	2 167
Santa Fe city	44 475	23 932	62.4	52.4	30 460	4.4	28 812	87.4	14.0	.3	33 175	24 522	17 220	3 008	70.1	2 847



Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State .....	927 781	8.8	4.7	4.6	2.3	3.4	156 638	18.4	14.9	10.7	37.2	75.1	19.5	72.9
District 1 .....	325 237	8.5	4.1	3.7	2.0	2.5	51 146	18.3	15.0	9.9	43.2	79.5	22.6	77.5
COUNTY														
Bernalillo County (pt.) .....	303 477	8.4	4.0	3.8	2.0	2.6	47 560	18.6	15.1	10.1	43.6	79.8	23.1	77.9
Sandoval County (pt.) .....	6 832	8.3	4.6	2.3	1.7	1.6	872	16.2	14.9	10.4	33.4	79.1	11.3	76.4
Santa Fe County (pt.) .....	1 077	4.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	.6	92	9.8	9.8	—	60.0	76.2	—	76.3
Torrance County .....	6 122	11.5	6.2	3.0	2.8	1.2	1 161	14.2	13.9	5.6	34.0	71.5	17.5	68.6
Valencia County (pt.) .....	7 729	11.9	5.6	3.1	2.0	1.8	1 461	12.7	12.4	7.5	44.8	74.8	19.6	72.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albuquerque city (pt.) .....	250 196	8.2	3.7	3.7	2.0	2.5	40 898	18.3	14.7	10.2	45.6	80.7	24.4	78.9
North Valley CDP .....	7 888	8.4	4.2	3.7	2.1	2.8	1 439	17.0	15.9	7.1	38.0	78.7	20.7	76.4
Rio Rancho city (pt.) .....	1 193	6.1	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	163	14.1	11.0	7.4	37.0	78.8	10.5	77.3
South Valley CDP (pt.) .....	21 924	11.9	7.6	6.2	3.4	4.3	3 116	24.5	20.7	11.4	29.0	73.5	16.4	70.0
District 2 .....	296 822	9.4	5.3	4.2	2.5	2.9	57 361	17.0	14.1	10.0	32.6	71.6	17.1	69.2
COUNTY														
Bernalillo County (pt.) .....	1 944	9.8	6.2	2.1	1.6	.8	234	17.1	15.0	9.4	28.4	70.7	32.3	67.1
Catron County .....	1 560	9.2	6.3	2.8	1.8	1.3	391	10.7	10.7	3.3	25.9	67.7	17.9	64.8
Chaves County .....	33 529	10.2	5.7	4.9	2.8	3.5	8 034	16.5	13.6	9.4	31.5	74.0	16.7	71.2
Cibola County (pt.) .....	12 783	9.8	6.8	5.2	3.0	3.5	1 769	17.5	14.9	10.3	24.0	67.4	10.0	64.8
Oesaca County .....	1 231	12.8	8.1	4.0	3.2	1.5	470	11.5	10.6	4.0	21.7	74.9	12.8	69.9
Oona Ana County .....	84 731	6.6	3.3	3.1	1.7	2.2	11 717	16.9	14.1	10.0	37.4	69.7	18.8	68.4
Eddy County .....	27 794	11.4	6.4	3.7	2.4	2.5	6 945	19.4	15.6	10.4	33.4	74.3	13.6	71.0
Grant County .....	16 210	9.8	5.4	5.4	2.3	4.2	3 649	15.6	13.1	8.9	34.4	70.7	16.2	68.3
Guadalupe County .....	2 447	11.8	8.2	4.6	3.5	2.0	567	15.3	15.0	4.9	20.4	67.3	9.4	63.7
Hidalgo County .....	3 468	8.4	5.0	7.4	1.8	6.5	599	17.7	13.5	8.5	34.1	74.8	20.3	72.3
Lea County .....	32 870	9.3	5.8	4.0	2.2	3.0	5 688	19.6	15.2	12.3	29.0	71.4	13.4	68.7
Lincoln County .....	7 209	10.0	5.9	4.1	3.5	3.0	1 871	15.2	14.5	6.8	30.5	77.2	22.4	74.4
Luna County .....	9 785	14.0	9.7	6.6	3.9	4.4	3 539	15.2	12.4	10.7	23.9	67.1	14.0	62.9
Otero County .....	28 210	10.2	5.1	4.4	3.0	2.9	4 413	15.1	12.2	9.2	38.7	72.2	18.0	70.3
Sierra County .....	4 896	16.4	11.1	6.1	4.8	3.1	2 980	15.3	12.3	8.9	22.5	70.7	13.6	65.2
Socorro County .....	9 126	9.6	5.8	3.5	2.0	2.5	1 504	20.6	18.1	13.6	31.3	73.6	19.9	70.6
Valencia County (pt.) .....	19 029	10.9	6.1	4.6	3.3	2.8	2 991	18.4	15.8	12.7	35.7	75.1	25.1	72.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alamogordo city .....	15 704	9.3	4.7	4.7	3.0	3.1	2 727	16.6	13.8	10.6	39.6	73.8	18.4	72.2
Albuquerque city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesia city .....	5 980	11.9	7.0	4.6	2.7	3.3	1 569	18.0	15.5	8.6	32.7	73.9	3.1	70.8
Corisbad city .....	13 917	11.9	6.3	3.5	2.5	2.2	4 117	20.9	16.4	11.7	35.3	74.3	19.9	70.9
Deming city .....	5 816	12.1	8.9	6.6	3.8	4.6	2 055	16.7	13.4	11.5	20.9	67.3	18.3	63.4
Habbs city .....	17 040	9.7	6.2	4.8	2.5	3.7	3 045	19.8	15.7	11.4	30.0	71.8	20.1	69.0
Los Cruces city .....	39 953	7.0	3.4	3.1	1.7	2.2	6 821	18.4	16.2	10.2	40.1	74.5	18.7	73.0
Roswell city .....	25 595	10.8	6.0	5.2	2.9	3.7	6 735	16.2	13.4	9.3	30.1	74.0	14.0	70.9
Silver City town .....	6 257	9.1	4.9	2.6	1.7	1.8	1 512	15.1	15.1	5.7	37.0	71.0	26.4	68.6
South Volley CDP (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 .....	305 722	8.6	4.7	6.1	2.3	4.9	48 131	20.2	15.8	12.2	35.6	73.6	19.0	71.5
COUNTY														
Bernalillo County (pt.) .....	4 887	7.7	2.7	4.8	2.7	3.4	693	24.2	18.6	12.6	50.4	78.8	39.4	77.7
Cibola County (pt.) .....	1 147	16.7	11.9	5.3	3.3	3.1	162	21.0	21.0	12.3	17.8	56.6	21.1	51.1
Colfax County .....	7 391	9.3	4.9	5.2	2.2	3.5	1 983	19.8	14.6	12.4	41.9	74.9	8.1	73.2
Curry County .....	22 735	10.1	5.9	3.8	2.4	2.4	4 342	20.0	14.8	11.4	33.9	74.6	14.3	71.9
Harding County .....	528	6.6	4.0	3.6	2.3	2.3	206	20.4	20.4	6.3	25.7	74.0	16.7	72.1
Los Alamos County .....	12 254	5.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	1 607	13.0	10.8	5.0	62.8	81.5	52.5	80.7
McKinley County .....	35 356	7.4	4.0	13.2	2.4	12.3	3 668	26.4	16.5	20.0	30.6	66.0	18.7	64.4
Mara County .....	2 512	9.4	7.8	3.8	2.5	3.0	630	18.4	16.2	6.5	4.2	57.9	—	54.2
Quay County .....	6 338	13.2	7.1	4.2	3.1	2.7	1 700	18.3	15.1	9.5	34.7	75.5	16.8	71.8
Rio Arriba County .....	21 114	10.1	6.9	9.4	3.9	7.2	3 181	27.8	24.1	17.8	25.1	71.0	9.6	68.7
Roosevelt County .....	10 139	12.2	6.4	3.0	2.1	1.8	2 141	16.1	13.8	7.9	31.9	75.1	11.0	71.0
Sandoval County (pt.) .....	31 347	7.1	3.3	4.7	1.7	3.7	5 370	14.2	10.3	9.0	42.6	75.0	25.8	73.6
San Juan County .....	54 315	9.4	5.3	8.1	2.7	6.6	6 752	22.0	14.9	15.4	32.1	69.3	24.1	67.0
San Miguel County .....	15 528	10.1	6.5	4.4	2.5	3.3	2 822	20.8	18.5	13.6	28.6	68.9	12.3	66.2
Santa Fe County (pt.) .....	63 231	7.0	3.2	3.6	1.7	2.7	9 616	20.6	17.1	10.8	46.7	80.8	22.5	79.3
Taos County .....	14 566	10.4	6.7	4.4	2.6	3.0	2 560	19.6	17.7	11.6	29.5	73.5	8.9	70.5
Union County .....	2 334	6.7	3.5	2.8	1.4	1.8	698	11.0	11.0	4.4	45.2	72.8	34.4	71.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albuquerque city (pt.) .....	1 302	6.8	3.4	1.9	.7	1.9	108	16.7	9.3	7.4	32.6	83.2	—	80.3
Clavis city .....	17 531	10.9	6.4	4.5	2.7	2.8	3 599	20.6	14.6	12.6	33.0	75.4	13.2	72.4
Farminington city .....	20 790	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.9	3.8	2 833	17.3	12.1	12.8	39.0	77.3	31.9	75.5
Gallup city .....	11 700	6.5	2.9	5.2	1.8	4.3	1 235	22.2	18.9	12.9	45.6	78.0	17.5	76.9
Las Vegas city .....	9 036	11.0	6.7	6.1	2.8	4.9	1 696	26.0	22.9	18.0	30.2	71.1	12.1	68.2
Las Alamos CDP .....	7 667	6.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	1 217	15.1	12.2	6.7	62.1	83.0	57.3	82.0
Portales city .....	6 550	13.7	7.8	4.1	2.6	2.7	1 343	21.1	17.4	11.4	27.9	74.9	8.7	70.0
Rio Rancho city (pt.) .....	18 126	7.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	3 626	12.1	8.7	7.1	50.6	82.3	22.4	80.8
Santa Fe city .....	37 083	6.4	2.8	3.9	1.6	3.1	6 737	21.7	17.6	11.9	46.8	81.5	27.6	80.1

**Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All oges		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent										
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent												
The State -----	11 246	24 087	27 623	14 942	1 484 339	305 934	20.6	120 139	27.5	82 713	26.3	25 839	16.5	65 042	16.5		
District 1 -----	13 373	27 074	32 051	17 203	497 655	73 524	14.8	25 947	19.8	17 499	18.9	5 664	11.1	14 910	11.1		
COUNTY																	
Bernillo County (pt.) -----	13 622	27 265	32 503	17 413	462 284	67 172	14.5	23 420	19.5	15 799	18.6	5 067	10.7	13 355	10.9		
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	10 959	26 602	28 354	14 500	10 672	1 800	16.9	732	22.6	481	21.1	135	15.5	469	15.5		
Santo Fe County (pt.) -----	12 424	40 451	41 339	16 806	1 750	168	9.6	83	13.8	62	13.0	17	18.5	35	7.0		
Torrance County -----	8 950	19 619	22 876	10 847	10 221	2 153	21.1	832	25.8	618	25.4	244	21.0	515	18.4		
Valencia County (pt.) -----	9 917	24 863	27 449	12 992	12 728	2 231	17.5	880	22.7	539	19.5	201	13.8	536	14.9		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	14 002	27 502	33 673	17 579	376 633	52 745	14.0	17 548	18.7	11 671	17.7	3 975	9.7	10 253	10.3		
North Valley CDP -----	10 932	24 106	27 700	14 009	12 348	1 623	13.1	532	16.1	361	15.1	213	14.8	335	10.1		
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	12 984	35 030	35 039	31 500	1 856	32	1.7	9	1.8	3	1.0	8	4.9	9	1.5		
South Valley CDP (pt.) -----	8 051	20 949	22 774	10 651	35 391	8 812	24.9	3 676	32.4	2 707	32.8	670	21.5	1 892	21.0		
District 2 -----	9 672	21 456	24 588	11 845	491 101	115 512	23.5	46 897	31.0	32 920	29.9	9 949	17.3	25 168	18.9		
COUNTY																	
Bernillo County (pt.) -----	5 790	16 250	18 185	5 085	3 248	1 261	38.8	473	40.5	302	37.1	110	47.0	279	36.7		
Cotron County -----	8 537	18 460	22 278	7 178	2 563	657	25.6	188	27.3	137	25.9	147	37.6	153	19.5		
Chaves County -----	10 550	21 764	24 889	12 312	56 447	12 621	22.4	5 205	30.6	3 537	28.7	1 197	14.9	2 820	18.3		
Cibola County (pt.) -----	7 026	17 446	19 541	10 190	21 048	6 564	31.2	2 746	37.9	1 935	34.6	432	24.4	1 475	27.9		
DeBoca County -----	8 896	15 686	19 464	8 920	2 201	483	21.9	157	27.7	119	28.0	102	21.7	124	19.0		
Dono Ana County -----	9 374	21 859	24 720	13 112	131 099	34 676	26.5	13 972	34.5	9 966	34.4	1 853	15.8	6 918	20.7		
Eddy County -----	10 490	23 418	27 310	10 835	47 729	9 755	20.4	3 903	27.3	2 790	26.1	1 281	18.4	2 162	16.2		
Grant County -----	9 381	21 350	24 363	13 212	26 976	5 731	21.2	2 453	29.5	1 715	27.4	524	14.4	1 329	17.7		
Guadalupe County -----	6 529	13 350	15 505	6 767	4 132	1 589	38.5	576	46.0	434	46.2	187	33.0	425	36.6		
Hidalgo County -----	10 092	23 504	27 090	12 526	5 843	1 212	20.7	499	25.5	367	25.4	120	20.0	295	18.1		
Lea County -----	10 025	23 352	26 620	11 439	54 926	12 309	22.4	5 340	29.5	3 701	27.5	1 144	20.1	2 806	18.5		
Lincoln County -----	10 701	19 489	23 988	10 368	11 839	2 384	20.1	767	25.2	603	26.8	353	18.9	558	16.2		
Luna County -----	8 116	15 684	17 374	9 475	17 947	5 645	31.5	2 358	45.3	1 767	45.3	668	18.9	1 264	24.9		
Otero County -----	10 053	22 624	25 409	15 643	50 208	8 404	16.7	3 523	22.5	2 269	21.0	550	12.5	1 917	13.7		
Sierra County -----	10 124	15 612	20 292	7 816	9 606	1 882	19.6	571	29.6	349	25.4	442	14.8	383	13.3		
Socorro County -----	9 154	19 165	23 653	10 216	14 320	4 282	29.9	1 599	36.4	1 050	32.6	404	26.9	907	23.9		
Valencia County (pt.) -----	10 373	24 146	27 251	11 819	30 969	6 057	19.6	2 567	26.3	1 879	26.4	435	14.5	1 353	15.8		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Alamogordo city -----	11 255	24 579	27 875	16 660	27 155	3 671	13.5	1 438	18.7	937	17.4	291	10.7	880	11.4		
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	11 255	24 579	27 875	16 660	27 155	3 671	13.5	1 438	18.7	937	17.4	291	10.7	880	11.4		
Artesia city -----	10 474	22 684	27 789	8 040	10 449	2 234	21.4	912	29.1	697	30.4	399	25.4	464	15.6		
Corlsbad city -----	10 508	22 605	26 512	11 760	24 267	5 018	20.7	1 998	28.9	1 371	26.6	637	15.5	1 134	16.9		
Deming city -----	7 801	15 570	16 994	10 060	10 843	3 675	33.9	1 641	48.7	1 219	48.6	380	18.5	778	26.4		
Hobbs city -----	10 230	22 807	25 757	11 872	28 654	7 106	24.8	3 154	33.3	2 153	31.0	623	20.5	1 610	20.9		
Los Cruces city -----	11 175	23 648	29 153	13 262	61 383	13 872	22.6	4 748	29.3	3 377	29.1	765	11.2	2 616	16.6		
Roswell city -----	10 830	21 870	25 231	12 452	43 422	9 386	21.6	3 755	29.3	2 539	27.4	962	14.3	2 085	17.7		
Silver City town -----	9 053	19 413	23 226	13 281	10 310	2 477	24.0	1 063	33.4	708	29.7	199	13.2	590	20.6		
South Volley CDP (pt.) -----	10 689	23 610	26 681	14 926	495 583	116 898	23.6	47 295	30.4	32 294	29.1	10 226	21.2	24 964	19.3		
District 3 -----	10 689	23 610	26 681	14 926	495 583	116 898	23.6	47 295	30.4	32 294	29.1	10 226	21.2	24 964	19.3		
COUNTY																	
Bernillo County (pt.) -----	15 205	40 589	43 793	19 659	7 376	412	5.6	172	8.7	134	9.0	—	—	90	4.1		
Cibola County (pt.) -----	4 400	8 696	11 218	5 000	2 016	1 189	59.0	516	64.3	305	57.8	92	56.8	239	53.3		
Colfox County -----	10 076	20 800	24 024	11 415	12 487	2 321	18.6	876	25.3	535	20.7	358	18.1	561	15.8		
Curry County -----	9 843	21 303	24 125	12 696	41 054	7 872	19.2	3 486	27.5	2 319	26.0	704	16.2	1 729	15.0		
Harding County -----	9 731	19 020	22 865	10 089	987	151	15.3	62	22.0	46	21.3	18	8.7	32	11.4		
Los Alamos County -----	22 900	54 801	60 798	32 042	18 029	433	2.4	130	2.8	121	3.4	45	2.8	79	1.5		
McKinley County -----	6 628	17 468	17 861	10 738	60 069	26 118	43.5	11 636	50.4	7 724	49.5	1 533	41.8	5 125	38.0		
Moro County -----	7 021	12 993	17 853	6 581	4 257	1 540	36.2	589	47.4	404	41.8	166	26.3	357	32.0		
Quoy County -----	9 461	18 711	22 325	9 689	10 699	2 681	25.1	1 035	35.5	714	33.0	317	18.6	712	22.4		
Rio Arriba County -----	7 859	18 373	21 144	9 809	34 038	9 372	27.5	3 546	32.7	2 522	32.6	998	31.4	2 105	23.5		
Roosevelt County -----	9 254	18 699	22 663	11 240	15 456	4 165	26.9	1 594	35.1	1 130	34.4	499	23.3	897	21.5		
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	10 826	29 436	31 519	18 089	52 308	8 052	15.4	3 247	19.4	2 255	19.5	665	12.4	1 577	11.5		
Son Juan County -----	8 911	22 300	25 289	12 058	90 770	25 652	28.3	10 833	33.3	7 651	32.3	1 812	26.8	5 555	24.1		
Son Miguel County -----	8 149	17 885	19 783	10 115	24 387	7 357	30.2	2 805	37.8	1 978	36.3	784	27.8	1 666	26.3		
Santo Fe County (pt.) -----	15 379	29 266	33 948	20 837	94 575	12 396	13.1	4 177	17.1	2 698	15.3	1 304	13.6	2 574	10.4		
Toos County -----	9 158	16 966	20 049	9 496	23 016	6 335	27.5	2 279	34.6	1 557	32.5	773	30.2	1 484	23.8		
Union County -----	10 603	18 227	22 482	10 444	4 059	852	21.0	312	27.7	201	24.7	158	22.6	182	15.7		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	16 148	42 062	48 333	15 050	1 888	158	8.4	75	15.2	49	15.2	—	—	38	6.7		
Clovis city -----	10 002	21 222	24 567	13 420	30 568	6 551	21.4	2 915	32.6	1 941	30.3	623	17.3	1 456	17.1		
Formington city -----	12 302	28 911	33 063	17 651	33 819	5 149	15.2	2 204	19.8	1 558	19.4	308	10.9	1 108	12.2		
Gallup city -----	10 559	26 622	29 432	16 467	18 830	4 323	23.0	1 918	30.0	1 268	28.4	197	16.0				



Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												Persons for whom poverty status is determined			
		Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over									
		Persons 3 years and over—Enrolled in elementary or high school	Nat enrolled in school and nat high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Persons 5 to 17 years			
			Total	Nat in labor force					Total	Total				Percent unemployed	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	
District 1 .....	505 329	2 934	890	73	52	6 944	84.2	16.1	9 427	6 561	11.7	8 493	12 928	27.3	3 030	27.8	
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																	
All areas .....	3 944	99	28	—	—	212	79.2	13.2	259	198	7.6	7 077	403	19.1	109	21.1	
Isleta Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sandia Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	3 944	99	28	—	—	212	79.2	13.2	259	198	7.6	7 077	403	19.1	109	21.1	
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District 2 .....	504 767	5 040	1 296	231	114	9 353	64.7	5.9	12 246	6 744	20.5	5 300	18 393	39.9	5 159	44.3	
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																	
All areas .....	14 408	3 892	979	157	98	6 910	63.2	3.7	8 924	5 128	22.4	5 033	13 810	42.3	3 930	47.4	
Acama Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM .....	2 590	706	175	23	15	1 269	64.6	5.8	1 648	898	24.5	4 049	2 554	49.9	723	53.4	
Alamo Navajo Reservation, NM .....	1 259	518	119	24	9	518	27.6	2.1	749	403	25.1	2 680	1 226	60.0	408	59.1	
Cananito Reservation, NM (pt.) .....	1 193	307	96	23	17	522	42.3	1.3	741	359	28.1	3 147	1 179	60.3	324	57.7	
Isleta Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	2 953	640	164	32	18	1 496	67.4	4.3	1 826	1 209	11.7	7 107	2 704	27.3	683	29.0	
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) .....	3 716	930	241	24	19	2 052	72.6	4.1	2 505	1 351	19.5	6 091	3 610	31.2	977	39.4	
Mescalero Apache Reservation, NM .....	2 664	783	181	28	17	1 038	65.6	1.3	1 434	905	35.5	4 359	2 504	48.9	803	56.4	
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ—NM-UT (pt.) (pt.) .....	33	8	3	3	3	15	20.0	—	21	3	—	248	33	100.0	12	100.0	
Zuni Pueblo, AZ—NM (pt.) (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District 3 .....	504 973	28 253	7 687	1 084	643	47 694	53.1	4.3	63 496	33 117	20.1	4 666	100 112	49.5	28 657	52.3	
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																	
All areas .....	100 448	20 202	5 465	835	513	34 938	48.9	3.2	46 381	22 836	22.2	4 031	73 197	54.0	20 545	57.1	
Conanito Reservation, NM (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cochiti Pueblo, NM .....	1 410	221	72	8	5	433	74.8	8.8	563	290	4.1	5 828	786	24.9	203	18.2	
Jemez Pueblo, NM .....	1 734	451	107	—	—	867	68.4	3.8	1 118	560	21.1	4 775	1 734	36.8	482	46.1	
Jicarilla Apache Reservation, NM .....	2 636	715	189	22	11	1 056	70.0	5.4	1 446	966	18.2	5 719	2 352	29.4	681	29.5	
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) .....	—	8	—	—	—	6	66.7	—	6	2	—	3 349	8	25.0	2	—	
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ—NM-UT (pt.) (pt.) .....	1 358	74	17	1	1	159	74.2	8.8	187	145	8.3	6 723	313	24.0	84	20.2	
Picuris Pueblo, NM .....	52 286	14 338	3 784	628	364	23 500	41.1	2.7	31 334	13 883	26.9	3 633	50 336	60.8	14 499	62.7	
Pojoaque Pueblo, NM .....	1 899	42	6	2	—	95	77.9	—	106	69	23.2	3 187	164	64.6	39	84.6	
Ramah Navajo Community, NM .....	2 481	34	5	—	—	98	74.5	9.2	114	89	2.2	9 520	159	10.7	39	—	
Sandia Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	175	36	21	2	2	86	34.9	8.1	121	47	40.4	2 868	175	64.0	45	60.0	
Santa Clara Pueblo, NM .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Santa Felipe Pueblo, NM .....	2 525	499	168	30	26	878	54.2	1.7	1 207	656	13.1	3 924	1 876	42.1	512	45.7	
San Ildefonso Pueblo, NM .....	1 586	106	17	3	3	165	83.6	7.9	208	110	13.6	6 530	334	10.8	109	6.4	
San Juan Pueblo, NM .....	5 237	267	95	13	13	713	79.7	5.2	912	584	13.5	5 613	1 275	35.2	297	32.0	
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM (pt.) .....	624	104	23	—	—	270	73.0	3.7	326	232	6.9	6 572	491	12.6	112	15.2	
Santa Clara Pueblo, NM .....	10 230	340	65	3	—	713	82.0	10.0	868	494	15.2	6 614	1 289	27.9	350	27.1	
Santa Domingo Pueblo, NM .....	2 773	597	214	63	53	1 277	60.1	1.1	1 765	834	12.6	5 217	2 721	34.0	727	45.8	
Taos Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM .....	4 701	255	82	10	3	735	70.9	5.6	913	528	24.8	4 697	1 252	42.7	264	54.9	
Tesuque Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM .....	702	32	8	—	—	141	78.0	7.8	163	117	11.1	8 568	223	8.1	26	—	
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO—NM—UT (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Zio Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM .....	638	159	56	3	3	317	64.0	4.4	424	268	19.4	4 893	638	33.4	181	33.7	
Zuni Pueblo, AZ—NM (pt.) (pt.) .....	7 445	1 932	536	47	29	3 429	55.4	3.6	4 600	2 962	13.8	3 904	7 071	52.5	1 893	59.0	
San Felipe/Santa Ana joint area, NM .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
San Felipe/Santa Domingo joint area, NM .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



Table 24. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	365 913	120 443	121 719	123 751
1, detached .....	275 249	97 003	88 027	90 219
1, attached .....	14 022	6 707	2 389	4 926
2 .....	1 260	408	262	590
3 or 4 .....	1 007	426	214	367
5 to 9 .....	604	254	56	294
10 to 19 .....	358	111	64	183
20 to 49 .....	150	101	6	43
50 or more .....	319	271	32	16
Mobile home or trailer .....	69 527	14 398	29 863	25 266
Other .....	3 417	764	806	1 847
Renter-occupied housing units .....	176 796	74 006	53 607	49 183
1, detached .....	64 125	19 347	23 601	21 177
1, attached .....	10 425	3 801	2 735	3 889
2 .....	11 140	3 617	3 676	3 847
3 or 4 .....	20 038	10 694	4 872	4 472
5 to 9 .....	12 301	6 029	3 020	3 252
10 to 19 .....	14 773	8 841	3 064	2 868
20 to 49 .....	12 697	7 624	2 769	2 304
50 or more .....	12 731	10 949	1 037	745
Mobile home or trailer .....	16 612	2 421	8 419	5 772
Other .....	1 954	683	414	857
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>				
All housing units .....	632 058	212 021	212 772	207 265
1989 to March 1990 .....	13 110	3 790	4 147	5 173
1985 to 1988 .....	71 275	26 914	20 253	24 108
1980 to 1984 .....	89 454	25 845	32 210	31 399
1970 to 1979 .....	167 391	58 125	53 834	55 432
1960 to 1969 .....	97 605	34 556	32 862	30 187
1950 to 1959 .....	95 473	36 749	34 591	24 133
1940 to 1949 .....	46 828	15 461	16 245	15 122
1939 or earlier .....	50 922	10 581	18 630	21 711
Median .....	1972	1971	1971	1972
<b>BEDROOMS</b>				
All housing units .....	632 058	212 021	212 772	207 265
No bedroom .....	19 817	6 705	3 517	9 595
1 bedroom .....	84 836	34 384	23 555	26 897
2 bedrooms .....	198 084	61 930	72 778	63 376
3 bedrooms .....	260 839	81 493	93 467	85 879
4 bedrooms .....	58 830	24 342	16 952	17 536
5 or more bedrooms .....	9 652	3 167	2 503	3 982
Owner-occupied housing units .....	365 913	120 443	121 719	123 751
No bedroom .....	4 345	258	634	3 453
1 bedroom .....	18 047	4 335	5 650	8 062
2 bedrooms .....	93 850	27 371	33 960	32 519
3 bedrooms .....	194 026	64 339	66 795	62 892
4 bedrooms .....	47 653	21 279	12 742	13 632
5 or more bedrooms .....	7 992	2 861	1 938	3 193
Renter-occupied housing units .....	176 796	74 006	53 607	49 183
No bedroom .....	9 284	5 403	1 605	2 276
1 bedroom .....	48 376	25 083	11 349	11 944
2 bedrooms .....	70 561	27 948	23 400	19 213
3 bedrooms .....	41 315	13 162	14 822	13 331
4 bedrooms .....	6 445	2 181	2 154	2 110
5 or more bedrooms .....	815	229	277	309

**Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>				
All housing units .....	632 058	212 021	212 772	207 265
Complete plumbing facilities .....	612 D87	210 841	209 291	191 955
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	19 971	1 180	3 481	15 310
Owner-occupied housing units .....	365 913	120 443	121 719	123 751
Complete plumbing facilities .....	356 192	119 964	120 614	115 614
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	9 721	479	1 105	8 137
Renter-occupied housing units .....	176 796	74 006	53 607	49 183
Complete plumbing facilities .....	174 619	73 691	53 110	47 818
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	2 177	315	497	1 365
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>				
All housing units .....	632 058	212 021	212 772	207 265
Public system or private company .....	525 244	193 815	172 482	158 947
Individual drilled well .....	90 385	16 431	36 106	37 848
Individual dug well .....	6 660	1 031	1 733	3 896
Some other source .....	9 769	744	2 451	6 574
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>				
All housing units .....	632 058	212 021	212 772	207 265
Public sewer .....	452 934	184 285	142 304	126 345
Septic tank or cesspool .....	161 068	26 918	67 916	66 234
Other means .....	18 056	818	2 552	14 686
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>				
All housing units .....	632 058	212 021	212 772	207 265
Complete kitchen facilities .....	613 998	210 792	209 652	193 554
Lacking complete kitchen facilities .....	18 060	1 229	3 120	13 711
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>				
Occupied housing units .....	542 709	194 449	175 326	172 934
Utility gas .....	380 379	159 739	115 089	105 551
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	64 411	8 801	31 084	24 526
Electricity .....	49 503	19 118	17 190	13 195
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	1 391	283	378	730
Coal or coke .....	1 347	66	85	1 196
Wood .....	41 071	5 087	10 564	25 420
Solar energy .....	3 149	993	621	1 535
Other fuel .....	868	168	146	554
No fuel used .....	590	194	169	227
<b>TELEPHONE IN UNIT</b>				
Occupied housing units .....	542 709	194 449	175 326	172 934
Telephone in unit .....	475 177	180 551	151 496	143 130
No telephone in unit .....	67 532	13 898	23 830	29 804
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	365 913	120 443	121 719	123 751
None .....	15 734	3 628	4 750	7 356
1 .....	95 797	29 386	33 306	33 105
2 .....	155 592	53 854	51 909	49 829
3 or more .....	98 790	33 575	31 754	33 461
Vehicles per household .....	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Renter-occupied housing units .....	176 796	74 006	53 607	49 183
None .....	21 804	9 465	6 740	5 599
1 .....	89 014	37 785	26 730	24 499
2 .....	52 540	21 679	16 220	14 641
3 or more .....	13 438	5 077	3 917	4 444
Vehicles per household .....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	365 913	120 443	121 719	123 751
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	9 721	479	1 105	8 137
1.00 or less .....	5 285	388	864	4 033
1.01 or more .....	4 436	91	241	4 104
Renter-occupied housing units .....	176 796	74 006	53 607	49 183
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	2 177	315	497	1 365
1.00 or less .....	1 422	226	339	857
1.01 or more .....	755	89	158	508
<b>HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER</b>				
Occupied housing units .....	108 908	35 548	40 065	33 295
Owner-occupied housing units .....	88 437	26 945	33 420	28 D72
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	2 182	104	310	1 768
No telephone in unit .....	7 859	961	2 802	4 096
No vehicle available .....	16 236	5 451	5 D63	5 722

**Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
Occupied housing units .....	542 709	194 449	175 326	172 934
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	365 913	120 443	121 719	123 751
1 person .....	67 016	22 377	22 278	22 361
2 persons .....	122 804	42 044	42 007	38 753
3 persons .....	64 233	22 664	20 140	21 429
4 persons .....	61 272	20 273	19 726	21 273
5 persons .....	30 042	8 481	10 407	11 154
6 persons .....	12 335	2 953	4 438	4 944
7 or more persons .....	8 211	1 651	2 723	3 837
Median .....	2.44	2.40	2.42	2.54
Renter-occupied housing units .....	176 796	74 006	53 607	49 183
1 person .....	58 057	27 670	14 934	15 453
2 persons .....	45 614	20 973	13 024	11 617
3 persons .....	29 133	11 154	9 539	8 440
4 persons .....	23 774	8 284	8 618	6 872
5 persons .....	11 893	3 731	4 476	3 686
6 persons .....	4 960	1 305	1 845	1 810
7 or more persons .....	3 365	889	1 171	1 305
Median .....	2.17	1.95	2.41	2.29
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	365 913	120 443	121 719	123 751
1989 to March 1990 .....	38 883	12 367	13 410	13 106
1985 to 1988 .....	97 004	34 411	30 434	32 159
1980 to 1984 .....	65 423	19 603	22 799	23 021
1970 to 1979 .....	86 647	28 983	29 355	28 309
1960 to 1969 .....	38 312	13 184	12 851	12 277
1959 or earlier .....	39 644	11 895	12 870	14 879
Renter-occupied housing units .....	176 796	74 006	53 607	49 183
1989 to March 1990 .....	90 472	38 991	28 281	23 200
1985 to 1988 .....	59 981	25 300	17 466	17 215
1980 to 1984 .....	14 649	5 925	4 094	4 630
1970 to 1979 .....	8 437	2 938	2 609	2 890
1960 to 1969 .....	1 796	520	582	694
1959 or earlier .....	1 461	332	575	554
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	365 913	120 443	121 719	123 751
Under 25 years .....	6 745	1 548	2 715	2 482
25 to 34 years .....	59 205	19 343	18 970	20 892
35 to 44 years .....	85 340	30 068	25 282	29 990
45 to 54 years .....	65 655	23 125	20 294	22 236
55 to 64 years .....	60 531	19 414	21 038	20 079
65 to 74 years .....	54 004	17 435	19 592	16 977
75 years and over .....	34 433	9 510	13 828	11 095
Renter-occupied housing units .....	176 796	74 006	53 607	49 183
Under 25 years .....	23 737	10 314	8 378	5 045
25 to 34 years .....	60 463	26 116	18 225	16 122
35 to 44 years .....	41 202	17 105	11 162	12 935
45 to 54 years .....	18 905	7 224	5 301	6 380
55 to 64 years .....	12 018	4 644	3 896	3 478
65 to 74 years .....	10 206	4 334	3 257	2 615
75 years and over .....	10 265	4 269	3 388	2 608
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>				
Condominium housing units .....	10 012	4 491	1 641	3 880
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	3 754	1 873	458	1 423
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	4 249	2 085	653	1 511
Vacant condominium housing units .....	2 009	533	530	946
<b>MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	35 492	41 781	30 720	34 065
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	20 682	21 697	18 239	21 816
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	173 081	73 629	51 894	47 558
Less than \$100 .....	4 401	933	1 721	1 747
\$100 to \$199 .....	13 943	3 041	5 978	4 924
\$200 to \$299 .....	28 645	9 564	11 259	7 822
\$300 to \$399 .....	44 945	21 414	13 824	9 707
\$400 to \$499 .....	31 022	15 993	7 069	7 960
\$500 to \$599 .....	16 355	8 461	3 118	4 776
\$600 to \$749 .....	11 940	6 399	1 722	3 819
\$750 to \$999 .....	5 150	2 976	606	1 568
\$1,000 or more .....	2 233	1 141	266	826
No cash rent .....	14 447	3 707	6 331	4 409
Median (dollars) .....	372	400	325	372
Mean (dollars) .....	397	433	339	399



**Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	265 970	98 648	82 510	84 812
With a mortgage.....	163 863	71 962	45 963	45 938
Less than \$200.....	2 978	428	1 498	1 052
\$200 to \$299.....	11 904	3 332	5 581	2 991
\$300 to \$399.....	17 570	6 121	7 185	4 264
\$400 to \$499.....	19 640	7 266	7 050	5 324
\$500 to \$599.....	19 602	7 323	6 525	5 754
\$600 to \$799.....	38 405	17 457	9 321	11 627
\$800 to \$999.....	25 662	13 441	4 792	7 429
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	21 309	12 681	3 250	5 378
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4 651	2 744	518	1 389
\$2,000 or more.....	2 142	1 169	243	730
Median (dollars).....	651	732	526	662
Mean (dollars).....	718	797	585	727
Not mortgaged.....	102 107	26 686	36 547	38 874
Less than \$100.....	15 768	1 060	5 886	8 822
\$100 to \$199.....	56 905	13 917	23 414	19 574
\$200 to \$299.....	22 527	8 847	5 875	7 805
\$300 to \$399.....	4 525	1 855	898	1 772
\$400 or more.....	2 382	1 007	474	901
Median (dollars).....	163	191	148	154
Mean (dollars).....	173	208	159	162
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	265 970	98 648	82 510	84 812
Less than \$20,000.....	81 769	21 751	30 367	29 651
Less than 20 percent.....	31 636	6 244	12 903	12 489
20 to 24 percent.....	8 407	2 084	3 622	2 701
25 to 29 percent.....	6 529	1 672	2 579	2 278
30 to 34 percent.....	5 416	1 567	1 966	1 883
35 percent or more.....	26 138	9 437	8 318	8 383
Not computed.....	3 643	747	979	1 917
Median.....	24.4	31.6	22.5	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	67 829	24 529	22 825	20 475
Less than 20 percent.....	38 013	10 990	15 152	11 871
20 to 24 percent.....	8 381	3 091	2 858	2 432
25 to 29 percent.....	8 049	3 400	2 157	2 492
30 to 34 percent.....	5 718	2 806	1 293	1 619
35 percent or more.....	7 556	4 242	1 352	1 962
Not computed.....	112	—	13	99
Median.....	17.8	22.1	15.1	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	50 786	21 016	14 706	15 064
Less than 20 percent.....	30 722	10 576	10 816	9 330
20 to 24 percent.....	9 825	4 449	2 390	2 986
25 to 29 percent.....	5 760	3 320	899	1 541
30 to 34 percent.....	2 631	1 619	309	703
35 percent or more.....	1 813	1 052	282	479
Not computed.....	35	—	10	25
Median.....	16.5	19.9	13.6	16.1
\$50,000 or more.....	65 586	31 352	14 612	19 622
Less than 20 percent.....	51 040	22 902	12 584	15 554
20 to 24 percent.....	8 874	5 089	1 332	2 453
25 to 29 percent.....	3 564	2 294	405	865
30 to 34 percent.....	1 209	697	149	363
35 percent or more.....	791	346	102	343
Not computed.....	108	24	40	44
Median.....	12.8	13.7	11.6	12.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	173 081	73 629	51 894	47 558
Less than \$10,000.....	52 846	19 455	19 165	14 226
Less than 20 percent.....	1 951	356	911	684
20 to 24 percent.....	2 135	559	882	694
25 to 29 percent.....	3 071	915	1 200	956
30 to 34 percent.....	2 684	782	1 122	780
35 percent or more.....	35 239	14 761	11 849	8 629
Not computed.....	7 766	2 082	3 201	2 483
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	49 449	21 769	14 527	13 153
Less than 20 percent.....	5 685	1 436	2 398	1 851
20 to 24 percent.....	7 700	3 245	2 534	1 921
25 to 29 percent.....	9 401	4 410	2 601	2 390
30 to 34 percent.....	7 750	3 738	2 027	1 985
35 percent or more.....	14 406	7 738	2 821	3 847
Not computed.....	4 507	1 202	2 146	1 159
Median.....	29.8	31.6	27.4	29.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	43 841	20 454	11 741	11 646
Less than 20 percent.....	20 159	8 415	6 320	5 424
20 to 24 percent.....	10 367	5 376	2 369	2 622
25 to 29 percent.....	5 543	3 041	957	1 545
30 to 34 percent.....	2 468	1 429	364	675
35 percent or more.....	1 975	1 133	250	592
Not computed.....	3 329	1 060	1 481	788
Median.....	20.0	21.2	16.2	20.0
\$35,000 or more.....	26 945	11 951	6 461	8 533
Less than 20 percent.....	21 425	9 285	5 407	6 733
20 to 24 percent.....	2 790	1 518	404	868
25 to 29 percent.....	677	413	77	187
30 to 34 percent.....	332	177	23	132
35 percent or more.....	172	82	13	77
Not computed.....	1 549	476	537	536
Median.....	11.9	12.4	11.0	11.9

**Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	New Mexico					District 1				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	437 072	10 020	33 478	3 627	177 343	157 958	4 634	4 132	2 073	61 602
Owner-occupied housing units .....	300 318	4 275	22 649	1 795	119 846	101 593	1 893	1 433	1 095	37 979
Renter-occupied housing units .....	136 754	5 745	10 829	1 832	57 497	56 365	2 741	2 699	978	23 623
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	219 229	3 536	15 031	1 499	85 409	83 443	1 651	992	974	30 904
With a mortgage .....	139 982	2 597	3 577	1 299	47 773	60 890	1 316	675	902	20 648
Less than \$300 .....	11 466	365	1 295	15	5 861	3 033	98	44	15	1 603
\$300 to \$499 .....	31 153	470	668	195	14 125	11 033	215	118	126	5 143
\$500 to \$699 .....	33 636	638	702	299	12 083	13 139	328	206	172	5 260
\$700 to \$999 .....	38 101	849	662	396	11 107	18 675	463	177	269	6 054
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	19 387	222	178	232	3 882	11 420	184	100	192	2 190
\$1,500 or more .....	6 239	53	72	162	715	3 590	28	30	128	398
Not mortgaged .....	79 247	939	11 454	200	37 636	22 553	335	317	72	10 256
Less than \$100 .....	7 562	142	6 562	3	5 426	765	12	49	—	701
\$100 to \$199 .....	46 310	572	3 587	123	22 860	11 480	182	150	60	6 009
\$200 to \$299 .....	19 371	155	949	56	7 729	7 736	90	102	—	2 916
\$300 to \$399 .....	3 895	57	228	7	1 170	1 671	43	—	6	434
\$400 or more .....	2 109	13	128	11	451	901	8	16	6	196
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	133 639	5 710	10 593	1 806	56 435	56 035	2 722	2 691	978	23 513
Less than \$200 .....	12 383	705	2 086	108	9 144	2 667	240	152	38	2 135
\$200 to \$299 .....	20 990	944	2 030	324	11 751	6 632	366	460	177	3 983
\$300 to \$499 .....	59 026	2 572	3 896	906	23 625	28 108	1 269	1 654	529	11 992
\$500 to \$749 .....	23 906	835	815	235	6 018	12 156	540	296	106	3 575
\$750 to \$999 .....	4 613	162	61	89	649	2 604	100	42	71	429
\$1,000 or more .....	2 068	24	44	34	185	1 062	6	18	10	105
No cash rent .....	10 653	468	1 661	110	5 063	2 806	201	69	47	1 294
Median (dollars) .....	395	376	318	392	341	423	403	385	395	383
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	437 072	10 020	33 478	3 627	177 343	157 958	4 634	4 132	2 073	61 602
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	3 311	64	7 704	70	2 448	530	16	11	57	421
No vehicle available .....	24 682	1 316	6 152	249	15 443	9 292	660	725	171	5 325
State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	152 683	3 570	4 965	843	60 625	126 431	1 816	24 381	711	55 116
Owner-occupied housing units .....	107 825	1 651	3 388	314	40 958	90 900	731	17 828	386	40 909
Renter-occupied housing units .....	44 858	1 919	1 577	529	19 667	35 531	1 085	6 553	325	14 207
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	72 231	1 270	2 627	222	27 841	63 555	615	11 412	303	26 664
With a mortgage .....	40 629	778	781	158	14 801	38 463	503	2 121	239	12 324
Less than \$300 .....	5 780	205	403	—	2 956	2 653	62	848	—	1 302
\$300 to \$499 .....	12 238	148	197	43	5 682	7 882	107	353	26	3 300
\$500 to \$699 .....	10 782	171	116	62	3 649	9 715	139	380	65	3 174
\$700 to \$999 .....	8 050	224	51	16	1 836	11 376	162	434	111	3 217
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	3 064	14	14	22	614	4 903	24	64	18	1 078
\$1,500 or more .....	715	16	—	15	64	1 934	9	42	19	253
Not mortgaged .....	31 602	492	1 846	64	13 040	25 092	112	9 291	64	14 340
Less than \$100 .....	4 371	118	896	—	2 541	2 426	12	5 617	3	2 184
\$100 to \$199 .....	20 546	318	763	42	8 556	14 284	72	2 674	21	8 295
\$200 to \$299 .....	5 395	45	144	22	1 653	6 240	20	703	34	3 160
\$300 to \$399 .....	841	6	23	—	211	1 383	8	205	1	525
\$400 or more .....	449	5	20	—	79	759	—	92	5	176
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	43 355	1 907	1 525	513	19 073	34 249	1 081	6 377	315	13 849
Less than \$200 .....	6 231	252	335	33	3 864	3 485	213	1 599	37	3 145
\$200 to \$299 .....	9 181	400	314	33	5 046	5 177	178	1 256	56	2 722
\$300 to \$499 .....	17 556	852	388	269	6 747	13 362	451	1 854	108	4 886
\$500 to \$749 .....	4 447	145	39	60	969	7 303	150	480	69	1 474
\$750 to \$999 .....	577	16	8	—	45	1 432	46	11	18	175
\$1,000 or more .....	252	14	—	—	23	754	4	26	24	57
No cash rent .....	5 111	228	441	60	2 379	2 736	39	1 151	3	1 390
Median (dollars) .....	342	344	266	376	289	406	358	281	417	315
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	152 683	3 570	4 965	843	60 625	126 431	1 816	24 381	711	55 116
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	1 053	18	397	10	639	1 728	30	7 296	3	1 388
No vehicle available .....	8 896	417	863	42	5 394	6 494	239	4 564	36	4 724



**Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State -----	632 058	27.5	8.1	16.6	10.8	1.6	3.2	83.1	71.7	2.9
District 1 -----	212 021	26.7	5.0	19.4	13.0	2.1	.6	91.4	86.9	.6
COUNTY										
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	197 464	25.5	4.7	20.1	13.2	2.3	.4	94.2	91.0	.5
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	4 113	48.8	8.3	10.2	10.1	.9	2.3	71.2	60.4	1.8
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	637	60.6	—	2.7	8.3	—	3.6	71.4	—	2.2
Torrance County -----	4 878	36.4	14.3	12.1	8.8	—	3.6	50.6	29.1	2.4
Valencia County (pt.) -----	4 929	41.4	4.6	8.1	9.1	—	1.8	39.0	15.6	1.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	166 084	24.8	4.5	22.0	13.0	2.6	.3	99.7	99.3	.4
North Valley COP -----	4 819	26.0	8.2	10.5	13.4	—	.7	81.8	36.9	.7
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	757	100.0	—	.5	8.2	.8	—	100.0	99.7	—
South Valley COP (pt.) -----	12 226	15.6	8.2	12.6	12.4	.1	.8	68.0	69.1	.8
District 2 -----	212 772	26.6	8.8	12.7	9.1	.8	1.6	81.1	66.9	1.5
COUNTY										
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	1 035	22.9	22.9	30.2	7.9	—	10.9	89.9	60.9	6.5
Catron County -----	1 552	24.2	16.2	15.2	6.9	—	10.1	27.4	13.9	4.4
Chaves County -----	23 386	19.0	9.0	11.4	8.4	.7	.8	89.5	80.9	1.0
Cibola County (pt.) -----	8 781	13.4	7.1	17.4	9.6	—	8.0	84.0	70.6	7.1
OeBeco County -----	1 329	17.3	32.1	15.3	8.4	—	3.5	70.2	54.2	5.0
Oono Ano County -----	49 148	36.2	7.0	13.0	10.6	1.1	.8	86.2	64.9	.8
Eddy County -----	20 134	18.8	8.1	11.0	7.3	.8	.6	93.7	75.2	.6
Grant County -----	11 349	23.0	18.5	13.1	8.3	.1	2.1	75.4	62.3	1.6
Guadalupe County -----	2 149	16.4	29.5	12.1	10.5	—	.6	86.6	66.2	.2
Hidalgo County -----	2 413	15.7	13.6	16.9	7.8	—	.4	67.2	63.2	.7
Lea County -----	23 333	21.2	4.0	11.5	8.3	.6	.9	80.9	78.8	1.7
Lincoln County -----	12 622	32.4	8.5	11.5	11.2	3.5	1.4	81.2	62.7	1.1
Luna County -----	7 766	25.9	8.5	18.7	8.1	.4	1.7	67.5	58.3	1.3
Otero County -----	23 177	28.3	6.3	9.2	10.9	.8	1.7	80.7	67.6	1.1
Sierra County -----	6 457	29.3	10.6	25.0	4.2	—	1.2	76.6	58.5	1.0
Socorro County -----	6 289	29.8	16.5	17.1	7.7	—	5.4	79.2	57.6	4.2
Valencia County (pt.) -----	11 852	32.7	8.3	7.7	8.8	—	1.3	47.7	39.3	1.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Alamogordo city -----	11 974	24.9	4.1	10.0	9.4	1.1	.3	98.9	97.7	.5
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesia city -----	4 510	17.9	7.9	11.1	7.9	—	.5	96.6	93.6	.1
Carlsbad city -----	10 547	12.2	8.5	13.2	5.9	1.5	.4	98.8	95.8	.9
Oeming city -----	4 487	20.6	10.3	19.5	7.4	.6	1.3	98.6	95.1	.9
Hobbs city -----	12 327	20.3	2.7	13.4	8.6	.8	.6	98.4	96.8	1.9
Los Cruces city -----	25 676	32.8	5.6	17.3	10.5	1.6	.4	97.4	92.4	.3
Roswell city -----	18 242	15.9	7.7	12.5	7.8	.9	.4	99.3	98.3	.6
Silver City town -----	4 255	21.8	16.9	13.8	8.4	—	.4	98.0	94.9	.7
South Valley COP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 -----	207 265	29.3	10.5	17.6	10.4	1.9	7.4	76.7	61.0	6.6
COUNTY										
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	2 736	40.2	—	7.6	22.6	.4	—	99.8	99.8	—
Cibola County (pt.) -----	911	43.7	4.0	44.6	4.3	—	38.4	36.0	16.8	37.9
Colfax County -----	8 265	18.6	25.9	11.9	11.7	3.9	.8	83.1	72.4	1.5
Curry County -----	16 906	15.1	9.3	11.8	9.9	1.2	.4	91.1	86.1	1.0
Harding County -----	614	8.6	48.0	8.5	12.9	—	4.9	50.8	32.4	8.3
Los Alamos County -----	7 565	14.1	.4	11.2	26.9	6.3	—	99.8	97.5	.1
McKinley County -----	20 933	32.8	5.5	35.6	8.4	—	30.4	76.6	57.1	27.1
Moro County -----	2 486	16.6	32.0	17.2	11.5	—	9.5	51.1	14.7	5.9
Quoy County -----	5 576	19.7	16.5	11.1	7.0	—	2.5	82.8	61.9	2.7
Rio Arriba County -----	14 357	27.2	14.5	12.2	9.6	—	6.7	47.7	29.9	5.5
Roosevelt County -----	6 902	16.0	11.0	12.8	8.2	—	.5	78.7	65.7	.8
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	19 554	53.2	4.6	12.4	8.0	2.5	6.3	81.6	63.7	5.7
San Juan County -----	34 248	28.9	2.8	19.2	9.2	.9	10.5	85.4	58.2	10.0
San Miguel County -----	11 066	21.9	22.5	17.4	9.3	.2	6.0	77.2	58.4	3.4
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	40 827	34.3	10.6	17.6	11.0	4.1	1.5	74.6	66.6	.8
Taos County -----	12 020	28.9	20.0	20.8	10.2	3.0	8.0	48.8	28.2	7.8
Union County -----	2 299	16.5	36.8	12.1	11.4	—	.8	64.2	56.9	.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	786	80.4	—	23.3	16.4	—	—	99.2	99.2	—
Clovis city -----	12 978	12.5	9.4	13.8	7.2	1.2	.4	99.8	97.8	.7
Formington city -----	13 119	24.0	1.1	10.6	11.9	1.6	.1	99.1	94.9	.3
Gallup city -----	6 706	23.8	7.7	16.9	11.5	—	.8	99.0	98.9	1.6
Las Vegas city -----	5 716	15.3	26.3	20.3	10.1	.3	1.3	99.7	97.2	.8
Los Alamos COP -----	5 159	15.2	.6	15.6	23.7	8.3	—	99.7	99.1	.1
Portoles city -----	4 277	12.0	8.7	17.6	6.0	—	.7	99.9	98.4	.9
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	11 568	66.7	—	4.8	6.4	3.5	.1	99.7	85.7	.1
Santa Fe city -----	24 782	28.6	12.1	20.8	10.6	6.7	.3	96.2	93.5	.4



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	542 709	70.1	11.9	9.1	.3	8.7	6.9	34.1	59.0	12.4
District 1 -----	194 449	82.1	4.5	9.8	.1	3.3	6.7	34.5	58.7	7.1
COUNTY										
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	182 038	84.2	2.9	10.2	.1	2.6	6.8	35.0	58.2	6.7
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	3 689	70.6	13.0	6.4	.1	9.8	4.1	27.5	68.3	7.9
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	569	3.0	58.7	8.3	—	30.1	—	11.4	88.6	6.9
Torrance County -----	3 670	38.4	34.1	2.6	.1	24.7	5.5	29.1	65.4	22.5
Valencia County (pt.) -----	4 483	54.8	31.7	2.9	1.2	9.3	6.6	28.9	64.5	11.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	153 077	87.1	.8	10.8	.1	1.3	7.2	36.7	56.0	6.6
North Valley COP -----	4 473	87.8	5.7	2.3	—	4.2	4.6	27.9	67.5	8.1
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	659	99.5	—	.5	—	—	.3	23.2	76.5	—
South Valley COP (pt.) -----	11 272	87.2	4.3	4.1	.1	4.3	7.4	28.2	64.4	10.0
District 2 -----	175 326	65.6	17.7	9.8	.2	6.6	6.6	34.2	59.2	13.6
COUNTY										
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	899	44.5	15.6	4.6	.1	35.3	18.8	34.0	47.2	31.6
Catron County -----	1 010	—	37.9	2.8	—	59.3	3.6	26.2	70.2	9.5
Chaves County -----	20 589	73.0	10.2	15.8	.1	.9	6.1	37.1	56.7	13.1
Cibola County (pt.) -----	6 738	55.5	18.7	5.7	.8	19.3	10.0	30.6	59.3	21.6
OesBoco County -----	913	43.5	41.6	2.8	.2	11.8	8.1	31.8	60.1	9.9
Oono Ana County -----	45 029	67.0	17.5	12.6	.2	2.7	5.7	35.6	58.7	12.3
Eddy County -----	17 472	78.5	9.6	10.8	—	1.1	6.2	32.4	61.4	10.4
Grant County -----	9 773	60.7	17.7	5.1	—	16.6	6.4	30.4	63.2	12.8
Guadalupe County -----	1 520	3.3	78.0	.2	—	18.5	10.2	36.6	53.2	23.0
Hidalgo County -----	2 004	50.6	21.6	10.4	2.3	15.1	8.1	31.5	60.4	13.9
Leo County -----	19 306	75.5	9.3	14.4	.1	.7	6.5	35.4	58.1	15.0
Lincoln County -----	4 789	40.2	39.1	4.6	.5	15.6	6.0	31.9	62.1	15.0
Luna County -----	6 797	59.0	26.9	5.9	1.0	7.2	9.6	38.2	52.3	17.2
Otero County -----	18 155	66.5	20.5	4.7	.2	8.1	5.7	34.9	59.4	11.7
Sierra County -----	4 428	56.4	32.7	3.2	.2	7.6	9.5	38.3	52.2	17.5
Socorro County -----	5 217	31.1	30.8	9.7	.3	28.1	9.5	38.4	52.1	22.1
Valencia County (pt.) -----	10 687	74.3	15.2	2.6	.1	7.7	5.1	24.5	70.4	10.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Alamogordo city -----	10 482	91.9	1.8	4.3	.3	1.8	5.5	37.3	57.2	8.7
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesia city -----	3 916	87.2	3.3	8.1	—	1.4	8.7	34.0	57.3	11.0
Carlsbad city -----	9 255	85.4	2.5	11.5	—	.6	6.1	34.9	59.0	9.3
Deming city -----	4 061	85.5	7.0	4.7	.6	2.2	13.5	41.8	44.7	17.4
Hobbs city -----	10 242	82.0	1.5	15.9	—	.6	7.0	37.5	55.6	15.9
Las Cruces city -----	23 797	77.4	4.4	16.3	.1	1.8	7.1	38.9	54.0	9.7
Roswell city -----	16 195	82.1	1.0	16.4	.1	.4	6.6	39.9	53.4	11.3
Silver City town -----	3 870	85.2	3.2	5.2	—	6.4	9.3	37.9	52.8	10.8
South Valley COP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 -----	172 934	61.0	14.2	7.6	.4	16.7	7.5	33.3	59.2	17.2
COUNTY										
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	2 645	90.3	2.7	4.3	—	2.8	3.0	26.4	70.6	.8
Cibola County (pt.) -----	554	2.0	22.0	11.2	.7	64.1	23.1	36.5	40.4	64.8
Colfax County -----	4 959	53.7	20.5	10.0	3.9	11.9	8.6	33.6	57.9	12.3
Curry County -----	15 113	72.9	8.5	16.9	.3	1.5	5.8	35.1	59.1	10.1
Harding County -----	396	.5	84.6	1.3	.5	13.1	7.8	22.5	69.7	8.1
Los Alamos County -----	7 213	91.5	.9	2.5	.4	4.7	3.2	23.6	73.2	1.9
McKinley County -----	16 588	40.0	15.8	6.8	.3	37.1	15.4	40.7	43.9	44.7
Mora County -----	1 519	3.6	28.7	4.1	.2	63.4	8.5	29.0	62.5	20.0
Quoy County -----	4 238	57.0	30.5	6.6	.3	5.7	6.3	36.8	56.9	9.6
Rio Arriba County -----	11 461	48.3	21.8	3.4	.1	26.4	8.9	27.5	63.6	26.5
Roosevelt County -----	5 991	55.9	22.9	17.4	.3	3.5	5.4	36.8	57.9	14.0
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	17 178	72.0	8.5	5.2	.5	13.8	5.1	28.8	66.1	10.7
Son Juan County -----	28 740	66.0	12.2	4.5	.2	17.1	7.9	33.6	58.5	24.7
Son Miguel County -----	8 701	33.4	30.3	5.3	.9	30.0	9.1	36.6	54.3	19.4
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	37 271	71.4	8.7	10.2	.3	9.5	5.6	33.9	60.4	7.3
Toos County -----	8 752	35.0	23.6	4.9	.4	36.2	8.2	33.3	58.5	18.2
Union County -----	1 615	60.8	30.3	1.4	.5	7.0	9.3	29.7	61.0	10.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	741	78.5	9.6	7.2	—	4.7	6.9	31.6	61.5	1.5
Clovis city -----	11 676	78.2	1.3	19.6	.2	.7	6.8	35.6	57.6	10.9
Formington city -----	11 979	91.5	1.0	4.4	.1	3.1	4.6	33.5	61.9	8.7
Gallup city -----	6 204	89.2	1.4	5.4	—	4.0	9.1	34.8	56.2	14.6
Los Vegas city -----	5 131	53.1	18.8	7.3	1.3	19.6	11.9	39.6	48.5	15.0
Los Alamos COP -----	4 839	92.3	.3	3.2	.6	3.6	4.1	29.3	66.6	2.7
Portoles city -----	3 818	76.1	1.3	20.5	—	2.1	7.3	43.8	48.9	16.7
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	10 999	90.8	1.3	5.5	.1	2.3	3.1	27.6	69.2	1.5
Santa Fe city -----	22 889	85.5	1.0	10.3	.2	3.0	6.9	38.4	54.7	4.7

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
The State -----	365 913	10.6	21.3	163 863	651	21.6	102 107	163	12.5	176 796	51.2	1.8	372	26.5
District 1 -----	120 443	10.3	20.8	71 962	732	22.4	26 686	191	12.4	74 006	52.7	1.2	400	27.4
COUNTY														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	109 960	9.6	21.6	68 298	738	22.3	24 539	193	12.3	72 078	52.8	1.1	401	27.4
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	3 051	20.7	14.4	1 432	686	23.2	795	165	12.0	638	41.4	3.1	283	27.7
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	553	14.5	3.8	222	847	23.9	27	128	10.0	16	100.0	—	800	27.5
Torrance County -----	3 010	14.1	17.8	536	496	24.5	645	153	14.5	660	48.9	6.5	318	27.0
Valencia County (pt.) -----	3 869	16.2	9.0	1 474	617	22.7	680	162	13.6	614	57.5	2.8	391	30.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	87 750	9.8	21.2	58 136	739	22.1	18 577	198	12.2	65 327	53.5	1.0	402	27.3
North Valley CDP -----	3 562	10.2	26.3	1 266	710	22.7	945	176	12.2	911	47.7	1.9	397	31.0
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	637	63.0	—	569	684	23.3	58	168	12.6	22	90.9	—	804	32.3
South Valley CDP (pt.) -----	8 638	6.4	37.2	3 646	576	24.0	3 399	168	13.5	2 634	49.6	2.9	354	32.5
District 2 -----	121 719	11.0	21.1	45 963	526	20.2	36 547	148	12.4	53 607	52.8	2.2	325	26.1
COUNTY														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	803	4.6	29.1	60	271	15.8	656	100—	12.9	96	10.4	—	160	14.3
Catron County -----	771	7.1	28.7	37	422	35.0+	197	148	12.8	239	47.7	5.4	249	19.7
Chaves County -----	14 402	9.8	21.3	6 976	459	19.4	4 484	145	12.7	6 187	55.4	1.8	335	27.9
Cibola County (pt.) -----	5 007	8.0	26.9	1 452	383	18.4	1 894	142	13.1	1 731	49.2	3.4	249	21.9
DeBorco County -----	680	9.0	32.6	108	419	23.9	301	137	13.3	233	37.3	12.4	245	28.9
Doña Ana County -----	29 084	12.9	16.7	11 387	617	20.7	7 293	163	12.3	15 945	53.1	1.6	347	28.2
Eddy County -----	12 745	9.0	28.0	4 937	474	17.3	4 917	136	11.7	4 727	52.3	2.1	304	23.4
Grant County -----	6 875	10.7	24.3	1 928	476	19.4	2 401	150	11.9	2 898	48.1	4.6	302	23.6
Guadalupe County -----	1 078	2.8	40.8	173	465	28.9	545	147	15.5	442	33.9	2.9	229	33.3
Hidalgo County -----	1 227	7.9	20.0	311	418	20.2	327	154	13.3	777	36.4	3.9	191	15.6
Lea County -----	13 809	11.4	23.7	6 405	482	17.6	3 989	151	12.1	5 497	56.9	2.8	312	24.5
Lincoln County -----	3 466	10.3	17.1	1 067	644	25.8	1 041	179	14.7	1 323	54.9	1.1	348	26.8
Luna County -----	4 836	9.8	17.2	1 223	431	23.6	1 536	132	12.1	1 961	46.8	1.2	252	27.8
Otero County -----	11 322	12.9	19.7	5 085	580	21.3	2 567	145	11.7	6 833	56.1	.9	355	24.7
Sierra County -----	3 247	12.8	16.2	453	416	23.3	1 166	136	12.3	1 181	50.7	3.8	226	26.9
Socorro County -----	3 586	8.6	24.5	981	541	21.1	1 110	151	13.1	1 631	52.9	4.1	305	28.4
Valencia County (pt.) -----	8 781	12.5	17.2	3 380	587	22.8	2 123	170	12.8	1 906	49.9	2.9	336	27.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alamogordo city -----	6 681	12.4	23.8	3 934	591	21.2	1 492	146	11.5	3 801	65.4	.7	364	25.3
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesia city -----	2 783	8.3	31.8	1 181	429	17.1	1 177	134	11.7	1 133	59.6	2.5	274	23.1
Corisbad city -----	6 479	8.5	32.6	2 785	472	17.0	2 877	135	11.6	2 776	53.6	1.7	318	24.5
Deming city -----	2 615	8.6	25.4	934	413	24.2	950	131	12.1	1 446	48.0	1.1	251	26.2
Hobbs city -----	6 764	11.5	26.9	3 708	493	17.2	1 960	154	12.0	3 478	58.5	1.5	324	25.1
Los Cruces city -----	13 382	12.0	20.1	7 248	612	19.9	3 465	176	11.9	10 415	55.3	1.3	366	28.9
Roswell city -----	11 188	10.0	21.1	6 116	456	19.4	3 761	147	12.8	5 007	57.3	1.1	343	28.5
Silver City town -----	2 429	10.0	25.0	986	426	19.0	900	151	11.7	1 441	56.4	5.3	304	27.4
South Valley CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 -----	123 751	10.6	21.9	45 938	662	21.6	38 874	154	12.7	49 183	47.2	2.5	372	25.5
COUNTY														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	1 960	15.5	9.0	1 627	822	21.6	281	203	10.6	685	55.0	1.0	459	24.9
Cibola County (pt.) -----	373	11.5	21.4	11	250	12.2	176	100—	11.2	181	31.5	—	212	15.5
Colfax County -----	3 500	8.8	30.3	1 047	499	20.7	1 336	160	13.4	1 459	47.3	2.8	266	26.5
Curry County -----	9 313	11.4	24.4	4 863	512	20.9	2 523	161	12.8	5 800	58.6	1.8	349	25.5
Harding County -----	308	3.6	38.3	17	354	13.1	135	147	14.2	88	44.3	—	229	17.7
Los Alamos County -----	5 367	7.9	24.6	3 348	914	17.3	1 086	192	10.5	1 846	49.6	1.4	467	18.1
McKinley County -----	11 700	9.9	23.1	2 091	631	19.6	5 200	100—	12.8	4 888	40.1	4.9	294	19.6
Mora County -----	1 234	5.8	44.2	87	516	13.8	551	122	14.7	285	26.7	7.7	235	29.5
Quoy County -----	3 058	9.5	21.1	801	452	20.2	1 002	153	13.4	1 180	53.3	4.2	279	27.1
Rio Arriba County -----	9 172	7.5	29.8	1 242	521	21.0	3 881	148	13.8	2 289	43.2	3.5	285	27.0
Roosevelt County -----	3 856	8.7	25.1	1 261	434	20.0	1 264	140	12.5	2 135	53.9	2.0	268	28.0
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	14 217	11.9	9.8	8 360	685	23.5	3 714	159	12.0	2 961	48.9	3.5	496	25.8
Santa Fe County -----	20 639	10.8	18.8	7 175	629	19.7	5 327	123	12.5	8 101	48.4	1.9	345	24.3
Santa Miguel County -----	6 265	10.0	30.8	1 529	482	24.8	2 374	166	14.3	2 436	40.9	5.3	270	26.5
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	25 068	12.4	20.0	10 703	811	22.6	6 780	188	12.0	12 203	44.2	1.4	488	27.7
Toos County -----	6 552	10.0	30.0	1 474	482	23.5	2 830	151	14.1	2 200	45.2	2.9	369	32.5
Union County -----	1 169	6.9	31.4	302	491	22.5	414	141	13.6	446	37.2	2.9	284	27.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	436	32.3	—	352	1 022	22.4	75	197	10.0	305	65.9	—	383	26.9
Clovis city -----	7 500	11.6	24.2	4 447	504	20.6	2 170	161	12.5	4 176	62.9	1.9	331	26.9
Farmington city -----	7 793	10.8	18.9	4 464	668	20.1	1 490	184	12.2	4 186	53.6	1.1	378	24.1
Gollup city -----	3 755	11.3	24.8	1 643	672	19.7	1 019	205	12.3	2 449	48.5	2.3	353	24.1
Las Vegas city -----	3 409	8.4	36.7	1 149	471	24.6	1 422	182	15.3	1 722	38.0	4.0	261	26.6
Los Alamos CDP -----	3 186	8.1	29.5	1 682	938	18.3	874	189	10.5	1 653	48.5	1.6	454	18.0
Portales city -----	2 184	8.2	25.9	970	437	19.1	954	133	12.9	1 634	57.5	1.5	268	28.5
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	9 021	13.9	1.2	7 090	677	23.9	1 316	174	11.7	1 978	53.6	.9	539	26.3
Santa Fe city -----	13 629	11.2	25.8	7 229	793	22.3	4 263	198	12.0	9 260	44.3	1.6	496	27.7



**Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 1 -----	212 021	194 449	4 132	1 433	2 699	11	725	3 407	670	173	385
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	1 425	1 267	112	97	15	--	4	108	300--	111	231
Isleta Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sandia Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	1 425	1 267	112	97	15	--	4	108	300--	111	231
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District 2 -----	212 772	175 326	4 965	3 388	1 577	397	863	4 102	300--	104	266
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	4 757	3 764	3 580	2 675	905	372	750	2 830	300--	100--	215
Acoma Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	980	602	584	530	54	73	98	486	300--	100--	343
Alamo Navajo Reservation, NM -----	344	276	256	188	68	87	63	193	450	100--	238
Canoncito Reservation, NM (pt.) -----	300	278	274	237	37	106	86	188	--	100--	200--
Isleta Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	1 038	890	833	756	77	18	122	711	300--	114	200--
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) -----	1 337	1 052	1 012	771	241	76	202	810	300--	106	209
Mescalero Apache Reservation, NM -----	727	658	613	185	428	4	179	434	321	142	245
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ--NM--UT (pt.) (pt.) -----	31	8	8	8	--	8	--	8	--	--	--
Zuni Pueblo, AZ--NM (pt.) (pt.) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District 3 -----	207 265	172 934	24 381	17 828	6 553	7 296	4 564	19 817	420	100--	281
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	36 303	27 703	17 706	13 956	3 750	6 264	3 894	13 812	300--	100--	215
Canoncito Reservation, NM (pt.) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cochiti Pueblo, NM -----	550	456	212	194	18	--	46	166	300--	134	400
Jemez Pueblo, NM -----	436	391	391	354	37	45	103	288	567	173	250
Jicarilla Apache Reservation, NM -----	922	715	632	389	243	52	99	533	300--	139	249
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) -----	5	3	3	--	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Nambe Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	566	510	115	109	6	--	19	96	300--	125	200--
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ--NM--UT (pt.) (pt.) -----	18 728	13 004	12 372	9 535	2 837	5 826	2 946	9 426	300--	100--	208
Picuris Pueblo, NM -----	852	647	60	59	1	--	16	44	300--	192	400
Pajoaque Pueblo, NM -----	1 019	907	69	16	53	--	11	58	300--	100--	200--
Ramah Navajo Community, NM -----	87	51	51	51	--	34	14	37	300--	100--	--
Sandia Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Felipe Pueblo, NM -----	606	536	331	311	20	43	75	256	300--	146	200--
San Ildefonso Pueblo, NM -----	668	573	107	107	--	--	21	86	300--	100--	--
San Juan Pueblo, NM -----	1 876	1 659	345	312	33	20	52	293	357	136	200--
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	262	164	121	117	4	8	13	108	300--	119	--
Santa Clara Pueblo, NM -----	4 176	3 656	420	335	85	5	60	360	300--	132	303
Santo Domingo Pueblo, NM -----	458	400	377	374	3	24	11	366	400	172	250
Toos Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	2 696	1 961	424	359	65	114	102	322	300--	118	200--
Tesuque Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	326	279	69	58	11	--	10	59	300--	100--	292
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO--NM--UT (pt.) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zio Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	170	145	145	134	11	2	13	132	300--	108	250
Zuni Pueblo, AZ--NM (pt.) (pt.) -----	1 900	1 646	1 462	1 142	320	91	283	1 179	300--	145	200--
San Felipe/Santa Ana joint area, NM -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Felipe/Santo Domingo joint area, NM -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	1 515 069	15.7	33	23 940	24 233	27 446	27 810	14 745	15 135
District 1 -----	505 491	14.2	68	26 834	27 314	31 754	32 347	16 897	17 511
COUNTY									
Bemolillo County (pt.) -----	469 775	13.3	74	27 007	27 528	32 174	32 889	17 087	17 756
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	10 828	32.6	213	25 791	27 414	27 153	29 664	12 170	16 933
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	1 735	14.1	757	32 410	43 703	33 793	45 117	5 542	41 722
Torrance County -----	10 285	33.6	200	18 905	20 444	21 867	23 876	9 885	11 771
Valencia County (pt.) -----	12 868	15.5	274	22 815	26 245	26 146	29 232	10 183	15 199
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	382 725	13.2	83	27 219	27 843	33 251	34 095	17 233	17 942
North Valley CDP -----	12 507	13.5	391	22 409	25 851	25 733	29 153	12 403	15 777
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	1 847	47.0	267	32 875	36 375	32 532	36 698	26 651	35 188
South Valley CDP (pt.) -----	35 701	14.3	156	20 193	21 704	21 834	23 831	9 226	12 040
District 2 -----	504 659	16.5	48	21 263	21 649	24 323	24 853	11 603	12 087
COUNTY									
Bemolillo County (pt.) -----	3 278	46.6	176	14 936	17 553	16 707	19 624	4 350	6 211
Catron County -----	2 563	14.6	476	16 041	20 649	19 525	25 142	5 874	9 264
Chaves County -----	57 849	14.7	180	21 165	22 363	24 225	25 741	11 388	13 248
Cibola County (pt.) -----	21 747	23.2	136	16 817	18 426	18 562	20 450	9 013	10 909
OeBaca County -----	2 252	46.1	345	14 410	17 009	18 564	20 718	7 717	10 222
Oono Ano County -----	135 510	15.6	94	21 419	22 298	24 145	25 261	12 487	13 742
Eddy County -----	48 605	13.8	183	22 532	24 303	26 488	28 302	9 838	11 822
Grant County -----	27 676	17.8	184	20 498	22 201	23 411	25 349	12 196	14 142
Guadalupe County -----	4 156	33.6	238	12 420	14 280	14 517	16 451	6 004	7 742
Hidalgo County -----	5 958	13.8	467	20 395	26 595	23 139	30 546	10 386	14 794
Lea County -----	55 765	15.0	154	22 551	24 154	25 700	27 543	10 562	12 316
Lincoln County -----	12 219	25.4	251	18 291	20 478	22 380	25 422	9 473	11 109
Luna County -----	18 110	15.6	210	14 975	16 392	16 611	18 657	8 293	10 684
Otero County -----	51 928	15.8	140	22 140	23 319	24 684	26 100	14 791	16 441
Sierra County -----	9 912	16.7	363	14 661	16 705	18 959	21 425	7 061	8 737
Socorro County -----	14 764	19.3	271	17 605	20 542	21 973	25 350	8 804	11 219
Valencia County (pt.) -----	32 367	14.9	213	23 152	25 139	26 185	28 423	10 984	12 864
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Alamogordo city -----	27 596	13.7	219	23 514	25 495	26 834	29 061	15 553	17 821
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesia city -----	10 610	11.0	418	21 070	24 480	25 376	30 620	6 714	9 918
Carlsbad city -----	24 952	13.6	253	21 670	23 829	25 490	27 543	10 800	13 185
Oeming city -----	10 970	14.1	278	14 623	16 489	15 981	18 671	8 413	11 704
Hobbs city -----	29 115	12.9	258	21 655	24 078	24 405	27 156	10 570	13 842
Las Cruces city -----	62 126	15.0	157	22 921	24 376	28 208	30 082	12 479	14 054
Roswell city -----	44 654	13.1	212	21 145	22 598	24 403	26 398	11 402	13 688
Silver City town -----	10 683	13.3	344	18 147	20 994	21 162	25 056	10 395	14 814
South Volley CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 -----	504 919	16.4	55	23 357	23 863	26 389	26 973	14 542	15 277
COUNTY									
Bemolillo County (pt.) -----	7 524	11.8	496	37 887	42 688	41 575	46 793	15 391	23 407
Cibola County (pt.) -----	2 047	42.7	290	7 391	10 286	9 909	12 495	3 013	4 250
Colfax County -----	12 925	22.0	233	19 922	21 661	22 847	25 177	10 346	12 485
Curry County -----	42 207	15.6	160	20 695	21 911	23 181	25 072	11 884	13 879
Harding County -----	987	46.5	478	18 159	19 880	21 015	24 405	8 099	11 779
Los Alamos County -----	18 115	13.9	413	52 793	56 431	58 933	62 614	30 060	35 764
McKinley County -----	60 686	11.4	142	16 670	18 223	17 046	18 663	8 937	12 325
Mora County -----	4 264	16.7	468	11 642	15 421	16 039	19 167	5 272	8 595
Quoy County -----	10 823	17.1	290	17 395	20 026	21 169	23 684	8 412	10 914
Rio Arriba County -----	34 365	26.1	103	17 810	18 936	20 466	21 822	8 833	10 556
Roosevelt County -----	16 702	15.9	271	17 771	19 627	21 202	23 907	9 699	12 714
Sandovol County (pt.) -----	52 491	19.6	126	28 788	30 065	31 010	32 027	17 025	19 284
San Juan County -----	91 605	12.6	127	21 656	23 034	24 436	26 145	11 052	13 531
San Miguel County -----	25 743	13.8	230	16 964	18 757	18 837	21 071	8 687	11 446
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	97 193	15.1	178	28 670	29 861	33 070	34 826	20 155	21 519
Taos County -----	23 118	28.9	166	16 454	17 478	19 295	20 606	8 563	10 372
Union County -----	4 124	18.0	519	16 474	20 038	20 377	27 190	8 324	12 563
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	2 011	12.2	1 233	35 252	45 953	43 037	54 147	11 341	18 051
Clovis city -----	30 954	13.9	198	20 444	21 999	23 315	25 832	12 266	14 719
Formington city -----	33 997	12.9	253	27 568	30 206	31 881	34 380	16 340	19 600
Gallup city -----	19 154	11.9	289	24 844	28 455	27 255	31 168	14 604	18 481
Las Vegas city -----	14 753	13.0	228	16 584	19 105	18 837	22 086	8 335	11 781
Los Alamos CDP -----	11 455	14.9	518	45 580	51 002	54 164	60 221	28 624	34 847
Portales city -----	10 690	10.9	391	14 617	17 758	17 895	22 122	8 700	13 178
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	30 658	14.5	170	30 712	31 989	32 570	34 248	18 288	21 840
Santa Fe city -----	55 859	13.0	272	29 217	30 789	35 336	37 684	20 489	22 313

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
<b>The State</b> -----	632 058	16.4	648	655	162	164	21.5	21.7	12.4	12.7	370	373	26.3	26.7
District 1 -----	211 995	14.2	725	738	189	193	22.2	22.6	12.1	12.7	398	403	27.1	27.7
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	197 396	13.3	731	744	192	195	22.1	22.6	12.0	12.7	399	404	27.1	27.7
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	4 159	34.1	672	700	159	170	22.5	23.9	11.0	13.0	265	300	25.9	29.5
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	647	11.7	760	923	21	291	18.7	28.7	1.3	18.7	—	2 001	—	100.0
Torrance County -----	4 878	33.5	473	522	146	162	22.2	27.0	13.2	15.9	300	336	24.2	29.9
Valencia County (pt.) -----	4 915	15.3	580	649	150	174	21.6	23.7	11.6	15.6	349	436	24.9	38.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	166 047	13.1	732	746	196	201	21.9	22.4	11.8	12.6	399	405	27.0	27.6
North Valley COP -----	4 819	13.8	664	760	166	186	21.0	24.4	10.6	13.9	375	422	28.3	33.4
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	756	47.1	675	694	159	176	22.6	23.9	9.7	15.5	741	877	30.7	33.9
South Valley COP (pt.) -----	12 226	14.5	555	597	163	173	22.9	25.0	12.6	14.5	340	370	30.2	34.7
District 2 -----	212 793	17.3	520	531	147	149	19.9	20.5	12.1	12.6	322	328	25.7	26.5
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	1 054	47.0	239	310	87	100	12.2	19.4	12.0	13.8	144	178	10.9	17.8
Catron County -----	1 552	15.9	347	494	114	170	12.4	83.8	9.2	16.4	227	351	12.8	31.7
Chaves County -----	23 386	15.0	445	473	141	149	18.4	20.2	11.9	13.5	326	344	26.7	29.1
Cibola County (pt.) -----	8 769	23.2	363	403	137	147	17.0	19.9	12.2	14.0	237	261	19.8	24.0
DeBeco County -----	1 329	48.5	388	448	130	144	21.4	27.2	12.0	14.6	225	271	26.7	31.2
Dono Ano County -----	49 148	16.0	603	631	160	167	20.2	21.2	11.7	12.8	343	352	27.4	29.0
Eddy County -----	20 134	14.0	459	490	133	139	16.3	18.3	11.0	12.4	295	313	22.3	24.5
Graff County -----	11 349	18.2	450	502	146	156	17.8	20.6	11.1	12.8	291	312	21.6	25.6
Guadalupe County -----	2 149	33.4	427	503	140	157	25.7	32.2	14.0	17.1	216	243	30.3	38.9
Hidalgo County -----	2 413	14.6	371	477	134	169	16.0	22.0	10.3	16.2	177	214	13.2	18.1
Leo County -----	23 333	15.5	465	498	147	156	16.7	18.4	11.4	12.9	303	322	23.6	25.6
Lincoln County -----	12 622	23.7	611	677	172	187	24.0	28.5	13.3	16.0	332	365	24.4	29.7
Luna County -----	7 766	16.4	407	455	127	137	21.9	25.3	10.9	13.2	242	269	25.6	30.0
Otero County -----	23 177	17.7	563	597	141	150	20.7	22.0	10.8	12.5	348	363	24.0	25.5
Sierro County -----	6 457	17.2	381	466	128	145	19.3	26.5	11.0	13.7	209	243	25.5	28.2
Socorro County -----	6 289	20.1	512	571	141	159	19.3	22.7	11.8	14.4	290	321	25.7	31.1
Valencia County (pt.) -----	11 866	14.9	568	607	164	176	21.9	23.7	11.7	13.9	323	349	25.4	29.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Alamogordo city -----	11 974	13.9	568	611	140	154	20.3	22.0	10.2	12.7	353	374	24.2	26.6
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artesia city -----	4 510	11.3	401	458	127	141	14.8	19.4	10.1	13.3	251	297	21.6	24.7
Carlsbad city -----	10 575	13.7	450	493	131	139	15.7	18.4	10.7	12.5	307	329	22.5	26.5
Deming city -----	4 487	14.6	381	446	124	137	22.1	26.8	10.5	13.6	239	270	24.0	28.9
Hobbs city -----	12 327	13.0	468	523	147	162	16.0	18.4	10.8	13.2	311	336	23.9	27.0
Los Cruces city -----	25 676	15.0	596	629	171	180	19.0	20.6	11.1	12.7	360	372	28.0	29.8
Roswell city -----	18 242	13.2	440	473	142	151	18.3	20.3	11.9	13.7	333	353	27.2	29.9
Silver City town -----	4 255	13.7	389	472	142	163	16.5	21.1	10.0	13.3	288	322	25.0	29.8
South Valley COP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 -----	207 270	17.6	656	669	152	156	21.4	21.8	12.5	13.0	368	376	25.1	25.9
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bernalillo County (pt.) -----	2 785	11.4	777	863	184	224	20.4	22.9	7.7	13.5	433	485	22.3	28.9
Cibola County (pt.) -----	923	38.5	201	299	57	77	4.6	19.9	9.2	13.2	190	231	12.3	18.8
Colfax County -----	8 265	25.8	473	519	156	165	19.0	22.4	12.3	14.4	254	278	25.2	27.8
Curry County -----	16 906	15.5	493	531	155	167	20.0	21.7	11.8	13.7	341	356	24.7	26.4
Harding County -----	614	47.9	325	384	138	158	7.6	18.5	12.1	16.3	194	257	11.4	52.0
Los Alamos County -----	7 565	13.6	885	942	185	200	16.0	18.5	9.1	11.8	447	488	16.4	19.9
McKinley County -----	20 933	12.7	605	656	91	104	17.8	21.5	12.0	13.6	278	310	18.2	20.8
Mora County -----	2 486	18.8	353	588	111	133	8.8	18.9	12.5	16.8	147	276	23.2	42.6
Quoy County -----	5 576	21.4	421	484	146	161	18.0	21.5	12.0	14.7	258	300	24.7	29.7
Rio Arriba County -----	14 357	26.8	494	545	145	152	19.6	22.2	13.2	14.4	274	296	25.5	28.4
Roosevelt County -----	6 902	16.8	414	455	134	146	17.9	21.9	11.2	13.8	258	279	26.2	29.7
Sandoval County (pt.) -----	19 508	20.4	676	694	155	164	23.1	23.9	11.4	12.7	482	510	24.7	27.0
San Juan County -----	34 248	12.9	610	648	116	131	18.7	20.5	11.7	13.3	336	353	23.5	25.2
San Miguel County -----	11 066	14.5	453	522	157	175	22.8	26.5	13.2	15.5	250	289	24.6	28.5
Santa Fe County (pt.) -----	40 817	15.0	795	826	184	192	22.1	23.1	11.4	12.6	481	496	26.9	28.4
Toos County -----	12 020	31.5	462	502	147	156	22.3	24.7	13.5	14.8	359	380	30.5	34.4
Union County -----	2 299	19.4	450	536	131	151	19.5	25.4	11.4	15.9	243	320	23.3	34.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Albuquerque city (pt.) -----	823	10.7	929	1 122	158	235	20.2	24.7	4.4	15.6	343	419	21.4	46.6
Clavis city -----	12 978	13.5	485	526	154	167	19.5	21.6	11.4	13.6	320	342	25.7	28.0
Formington city -----	13 119	12.6	640	696	176	192	18.9	20.9	10.8	13.3	367	390	23.1	25.3
Gallup city -----	6 706	11.9	647	698	191	218	17.6	21.7	10.6	14.1	332	368	22.5	25.9
Los Vegas city -----	5 716	12.7	440	509	169	194	22.3	27.0	13.5	17.0	242	285	24.4	28.8
Los Alamos COP -----	5 163	14.4	896	981	182	197	16.5	20.1	9.1	11.9	434	473	16.2	19.8
Portoles city -----	4 277	11.3	406	468	125	141	16.3	22.5	10.9	14.9	254	282	26.3	32.1
Rio Rancho city (pt.) -----	11 569	14.6	666	688	167	182	23.3	24.4	10.4	13.0	521	558	24.9	27.7
Santa Fe city -----	24 681	13.0	775	813	192	205	21.6	22.9	11.3	12.8	487	505	26.8	28.5



Table 35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 1 -----	505 491	14.2	211 995	14.2	114	619	737	149	197	372	397
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	3 973	30.9	1 441	34.9	408	115	358	75	143	126	286
Isleta Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandia Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	3 971	30.9	1 440	34.9	408	116	358	75	143	126	286
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2 -----	504 659	16.5	212 793	17.3	74	253	338	94	114	247	285
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	14 443	38.1	4 761	38.0	76	181	219	93	104	197	233
Acama Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	2 590	40.3	992	41.5	149	138	200	87	113	214	394
Alamo Navajo Reservation, NM -----	1 271	46.4	343	50.1	143	308	684	71	91	202	273
Canoncito Reservation, NM (pt.) -----	1 189	49.1	295	46.8	222	—	—	59	75	82	154
Isleta Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	2 915	43.7	1 032	45.9	195	218	345	106	121	116	223
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) -----	3 727	21.4	1 336	21.7	165	155	225	87	127	163	242
Mescalero Apache Reservation, NM -----	2 695	44.9	721	43.8	164	223	398	120	165	214	276
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) (pt.) -----	43	23.3	34	14.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.) (pt.) -----	13	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 3 -----	504 919	16.4	207 270	17.6	28	374	467	80	86	270	291
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	100 080	22.5	35 939	25.2	29	202	238	81	86	205	226
Canoncito Reservation, NM (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochiti Pueblo, NM -----	1 342	37.9	527	39.3	282	184	430	118	151	271	573
Jemez Pueblo, NM -----	1 750	20.9	449	23.2	188	373	876	157	190	205	295
Jicarilla Apache Reservation, NM -----	2 617	40.4	905	43.3	162	218	315	126	152	234	265
Laguna Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM (pt.) -----	4	100.0	3	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nambe Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	1 402	42.7	570	42.5	490	122	214	92	157	19	264
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) (pt.) -----	51 944	11.6	18 525	13.6	34	176	259	61	69	189	227
Picuris Pueblo, NM -----	1 882	41.0	839	42.7	400	131	236	130	246	—	500
Pojoaque Pueblo, NM -----	2 556	35.5	1 040	36.3	763	18	283	16	179	127	266
Ramah Navajo Community, NM -----	194	44.3	83	49.4	345	—	300	43	72	—	—
Sandia Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Felipe Pueblo, NM -----	2 434	43.3	582	41.8	159	102	363	133	159	—	500
San Ildefonso Pueblo, NM -----	1 499	41.2	635	41.9	434	120	220	72	122	—	—
San Juan Pueblo, NM -----	5 209	32.1	1 885	34.1	248	264	444	122	149	111	251
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM (pt.) -----	591	46.4	247	45.7	340	111	227	102	136	—	—
Santa Clara Pueblo, NM -----	10 193	43.1	4 127	44.0	248	205	338	122	142	266	351
Santa Domingo Pueblo, NM -----	2 992	12.7	494	14.8	161	316	484	142	202	—	300
Taos Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	4 745	42.3	2 678	43.6	252	138	202	104	133	129	279
Tesuque Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	697	42.8	294	41.5	693	4	297	60	126	238	410
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zia Pueblo and Trust Lands, NM -----	637	46.8	167	47.9	267	94	262	91	125	200	300
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.) (pt.) -----	7 392	15.3	1 889	15.1	76	117	260	133	158	136	227
San Felipe/Santa Ana joint area, NM -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Felipe/Santa Domingo joint area, NM -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

### CONTENTS

<b>Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Alaska Native Village (ANV)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Alaska Native Village Statistical Area</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</b> .....	A-1
<b>American Indian Reservation</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>American Indian Reservation and Trust Land</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>American Samoa</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Area Measurement</b> .....	A-3
<b>Assessment District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Block</b> .....	A-3
<b>Block Group (BG)</b> .....	A-4
<b>Block Numbering Area (BNA)</b> ( <i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )	
<b>Borough</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i> )	
<b>Borough and Census Area (Alaska)</b> ( <i>See County</i> )	
<b>Boundary Changes</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Area (Alaska)</b> ( <i>See County</i> )	
<b>Census Block</b> ( <i>See Block</i> )	
<b>Census Code</b> ( <i>See Geographic Code</i> )	
<b>Census County Division (CCD)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Census Designated Place (CDP)</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )	
<b>Census Division</b> ( <i>See Census Region and Census Division</i> )	
<b>Census Geographic Code</b> ( <i>See Geographic Code</i> )	
<b>Census Region and Census Division</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Subarea (Alaska)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</b> .....	A-5
<b>Central City</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>Central Place</b> ( <i>See Urbanized Area</i> )	
<b>City</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )	
<b>Congressional District (CD)</b> .....	A-6
<b>Consolidated City</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )	
<b>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>County</b> .....	A-6
<b>County Subdivision</b> .....	A-6
<b>Crews of Vessels</b> ( <i>See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )	
<b>Division</b> ( <i>See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Election District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i> )	
<b>Extended City</b> ( <i>See Urban and Rural</i> )	
<b>Farm</b> ( <i>See Urban and Rural</i> )	
<b>Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code</b> ( <i>See Geographic Code</i> )	
<b>Geographic Block Group</b> ( <i>See Block Group</i> )	
<b>Geographic Code</b> .....	A-7
<b>Geographic Presentation</b> .....	A-7
<b>Gore</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Grant</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Guam</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Hierarchical Presentation</b> ( <i>See Geographic Presentation</i> )	
<b>Historic Areas of Oklahoma</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area</i> )	
<b>Historical Counts</b> .....	A-8
<b>Incorporated Place</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )	
<b>Independent City</b> ( <i>See County</i> )	
<b>Internal Point</b> .....	A-8
<b>Inventory Presentation</b> ( <i>See Geographic Presentation</i> )	
<b>Land Area</b> ( <i>See Area Measurement</i> )	

<b>Latitude</b> ( <i>See Internal Point</i> )	
<b>Longitude</b> ( <i>See Internal Point</i> )	
<b>Magisterial District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Metropolitan Area (MA)</b> .....	A-8
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>Minor Civil Division (MCD)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Outlying Areas of the United States</b> .....	A-9
<b>Palau</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Parish (Louisiana)</b> ( <i>See County</i> )	
<b>Parish Governing Authority District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Place</b> .....	A-9
<b>Plantation</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Population or Housing Unit Density</b> .....	A-10
<b>Precinct</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i> )	
<b>Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>Puerto Rico</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Purchase</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Region</b> ( <i>See Census Region and Census Division</i> )	
<b>Rural</b> ( <i>See Urban and Rural</i> )	
<b>Selected States</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see State</i> )	
<b>State</b> .....	A-11
<b>Supervisors' District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Tabulation Block Group</b> ( <i>See Block Group</i> )	
<b>TIGER</b> .....	A-11
<b>Town</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i> )	
<b>Township</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Tract</b> ( <i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )	
<b>Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Trust Land</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>United States</b> .....	A-11
<b>Unorganized Territory (unorg.)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Urban and Rural</b> .....	A-11
<b>Urbanized Area (UA)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Village</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )	
<b>Virgin Islands</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Voting District (VTD)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Water Area</b> ( <i>See Area Measurement</i> )	
<b>ZIP Code®</b> .....	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

## AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

#### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States  
    Region  
        Division  
            State  
                County  
                    County subdivision  
                        Place (or part)  
                            Census tract/block numbering area  
                                (or part)  
                                    Block group (or part)  
  Block

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/



block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

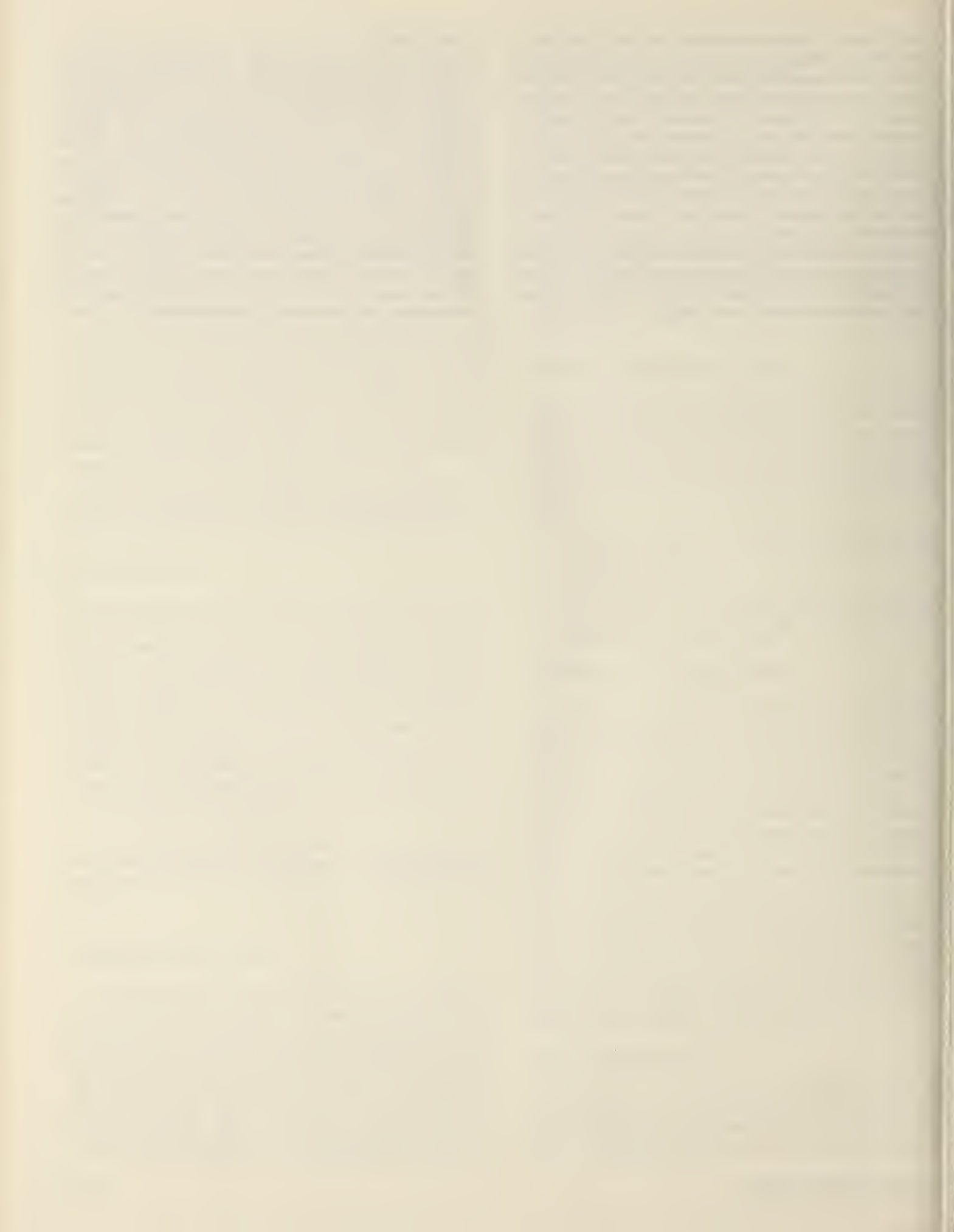
each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

### CONTENTS

#### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS B-2

Ability to Speak English ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> )	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week ( <i>See Employment Status</i> )	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe ( <i>See Race</i> )	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Children Ever Born ( <i>See Fertility</i> )	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force ( <i>See Employment Status</i> )	
Class of Worker ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> )	
Disability ( <i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i> )	
Earnings in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Family Composition ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Family Income in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Family Size ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Family Type ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Farm Population ( <i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i> )	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> )	
Foster Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Household Income in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Household Language ( <i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i> )	
Household Size ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Income Deficit ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> )	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status ( <i>See Employment Status</i> )	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Linguistic Isolation ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> )	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples ( <i>See Marital Status</i> )	
Means of Transportation to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Migration ( <i>See Residence in 1985</i> )	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> )	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> )	
Occupation ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> )	
Own Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Per Capita Income ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Period of Military Service ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> )	
Persons in Family ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Persons in Households ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Private Vehicle Occupancy ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31

Related Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin ( <i>See Hispanic Origin</i> )	
Stepfamily ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Subfamily ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Travel Time to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Type of School ( <i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i> )	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker ( <i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Workers in Family in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> )	

#### HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS B-36

Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure ( <i>See Year Structure Built</i> )	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing ( <i>See Meals Included in Rent</i> )	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales ( <i>See Agricultural Sales</i> )	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> )	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> )	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant ( <i>See Duration of Vacancy</i> )	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> )	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Tenure</i> )	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> )	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Tenure</i> )	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45



## CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal .....	B-45
Source of Water .....	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit .....	B-45
Tenure .....	B-46
Type of Structure ( <i>See Units in Structure</i> ) .....	
Units in Structure .....	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere .....	B-47
Utilities .....	B-47
Vacancy Status .....	B-47
Vacant Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> ) .....	
Value .....	B-48
Vehicles Available .....	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit .....	B-49
Year Structure Built .....	B-49
<b>DERIVED MEASURES</b> .....	B-49
Interpolation .....	B-49
Mean .....	B-49
Median .....	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios .....	B-50
Quartile .....	B-50

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)” —persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for “private not-for-profit” employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category “employee of private employer” so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as “private not-for-profit,” rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on “Employment Status.” These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person’s employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as “in area of residence” and “outside area of residence.” The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, “in area of residence” refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while “outside area of residence” refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA’s), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, “in noncontiguous State or abroad,” includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA’s), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as “inside MSA/PMSA” or “outside MSA/PMSA.” Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA’s, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA’s and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA’s in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

### Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

**Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

**Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data .....	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data .....	C-9
Errors in the Data .....	C-2
Estimation Procedure .....	C-5
Sample Design .....	C-1

### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

#### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

## All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

## STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

## STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

## STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

## Renter

### White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

### Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

### Black Householder

121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

### Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

### American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

### Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

### Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.



**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

**Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New Mexico**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Children ever born.....	2.9	2.5	1.7	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.2
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.0
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.8
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.4
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her “usual residence” in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person’s legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person’s legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy’s homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

## Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3 – 11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 1
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

**14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

**b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

**15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

**17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

**18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

**19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

**20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

**21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

**22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

**d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

**e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

**23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

**b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Metal furniture manufacturing  
Retail grocery store  
Petroleum refining  
Cattle ranch

Do not enter –  
Furniture company  
Grocery store  
Oil company  
Ranch

- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Production clerk  
Carpenter's helper  
Auto engine mechanic  
Registered nurse

Do not enter –  
Clerk  
Helper  
Mechanic  
Nurse

- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

*Do not include the following as income in any item:*

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

---

**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

### Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name	Last name	First name
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>	
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</b>, print one group.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>	
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD																																																										
Last name		<b>H1a.</b> Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No																																																										
First name Middle initial																																																												
<b>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter		<b>H5a.</b> Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No  <b>b.</b> Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																																																										
<b>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female																																																												
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		<b>H6.</b> What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?  <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more																																																										
<b>H2.</b> Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other																																																												
<b>a.</b> Age <b>b.</b> Year of birth 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0		<b>H3.</b> How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms																																																										
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<b>H4.</b> Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?																																																										
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)		<b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>A. Total persons</th> <th>B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant</th> <th>D. Months vacant</th> <th>G. DO</th> <th>ID</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 0</td> <td><input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 1</td> <td><b>C1. Vacancy status</b></td> <td><b>E. Complete after</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 2</td> <td><input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant</td> <td><input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 3</td> <td></td> <td><input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 4</td> <td><b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b></td> <td><b>F. Cov.</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 5</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID	0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more			1 1	<b>C1. Vacancy status</b>	<b>E. Complete after</b>			2 2	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN			3 3		<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM			4 4	<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b>	<b>F. Cov.</b>			5 5	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1			6 6					7 7					8 8					9 9				
A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID																																																								
0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more																																																										
1 1	<b>C1. Vacancy status</b>	<b>E. Complete after</b>																																																										
2 2	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN																																																										
3 3		<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM																																																										
4 4	<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b>	<b>F. Cov.</b>																																																										
5 5	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1																																																										
6 6																																																												
7 7																																																												
8 8																																																												
9 9																																																												



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

*Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —*  
**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

*Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —*  
**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0



PERSON 1						
Last name	First name	Middle initial				
<b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)			<b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		<b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b> <b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States			<b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <b>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) <b>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <b>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <b>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		<b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950			<b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 <b>b. What is this language?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) <b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		<b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b> <b>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <i>If this person is a female —</i> <b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</b> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college			<b>16. When was this person born?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person <b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 <b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time <b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> Years		<b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 <b>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div> Hours	
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</b> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)			<b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. <b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) <b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits <b>d. County</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <b>e. State</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> <b>f. ZIP Code</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>			
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)						



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van      ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus      ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car      ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated      ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad      ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat      ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone      ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people      ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people      ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people      ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ a.m.  
☐ p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990      ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989      ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988      ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.** Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing      ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —**

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR ☐ \$  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the “long-form” questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT	
<b>Population</b>	<b>Housing</b>
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

---

SAMPLE COMPONENT	
<b>Population</b>	<b>Housing</b>
<i>Social characteristics:</i>	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
<i>Economic characteristics:</i>	Farm residence
Labor force	Shelter costs, including utilities
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

---

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

**Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

**Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>**

		<b>Geographic areas</b>	<b>Description</b>
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants  MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas  1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





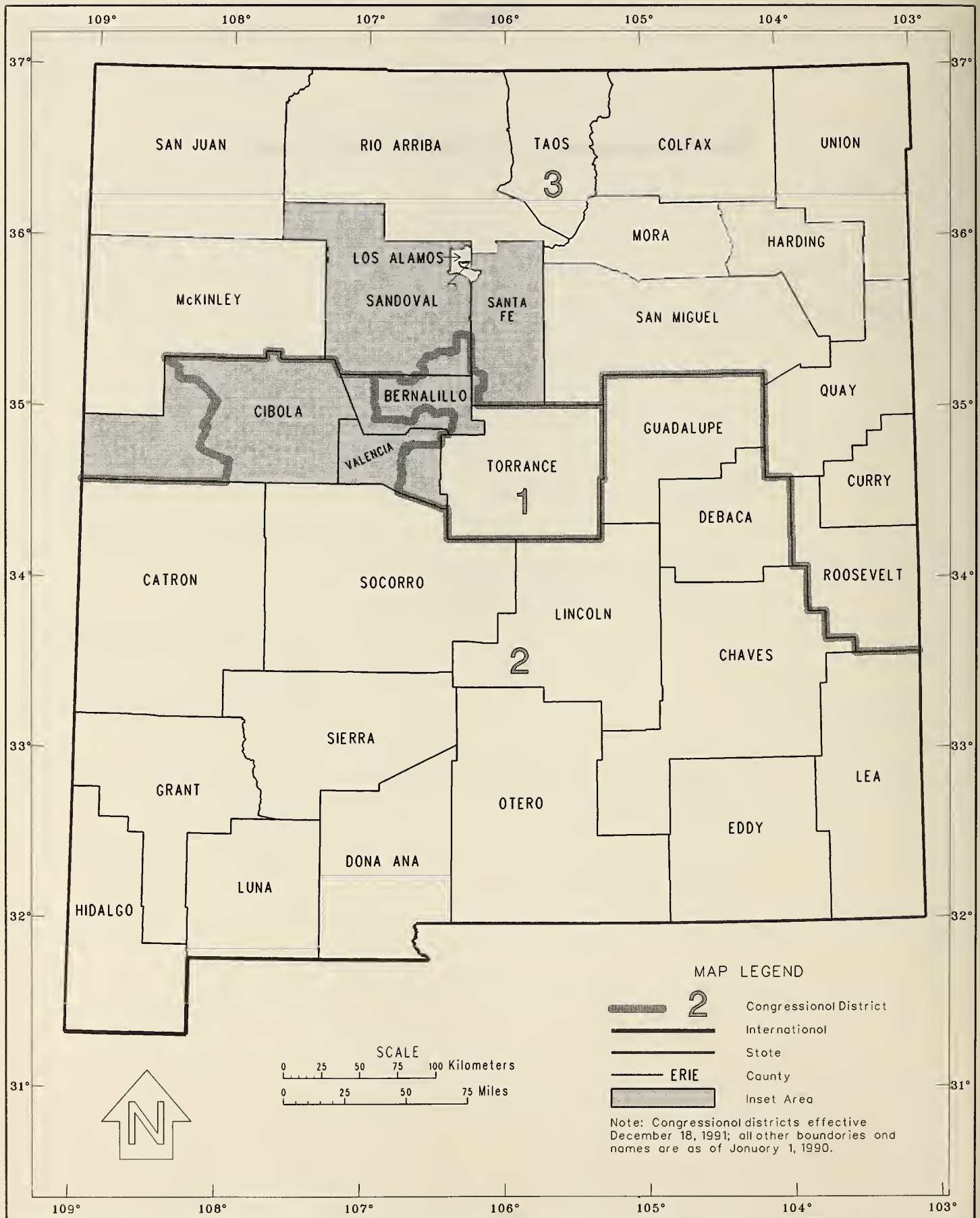
# APPENDIX G.

## Maps

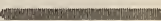
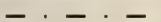

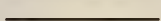

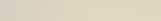
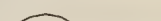
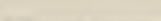



Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.



# Congressional Districts (3 Districts)



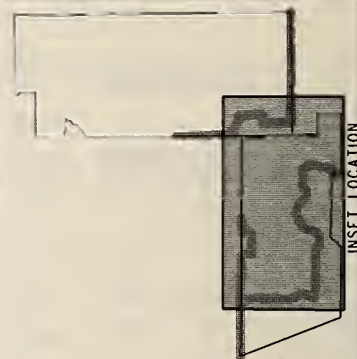
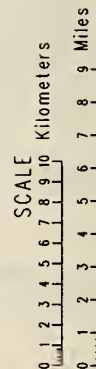
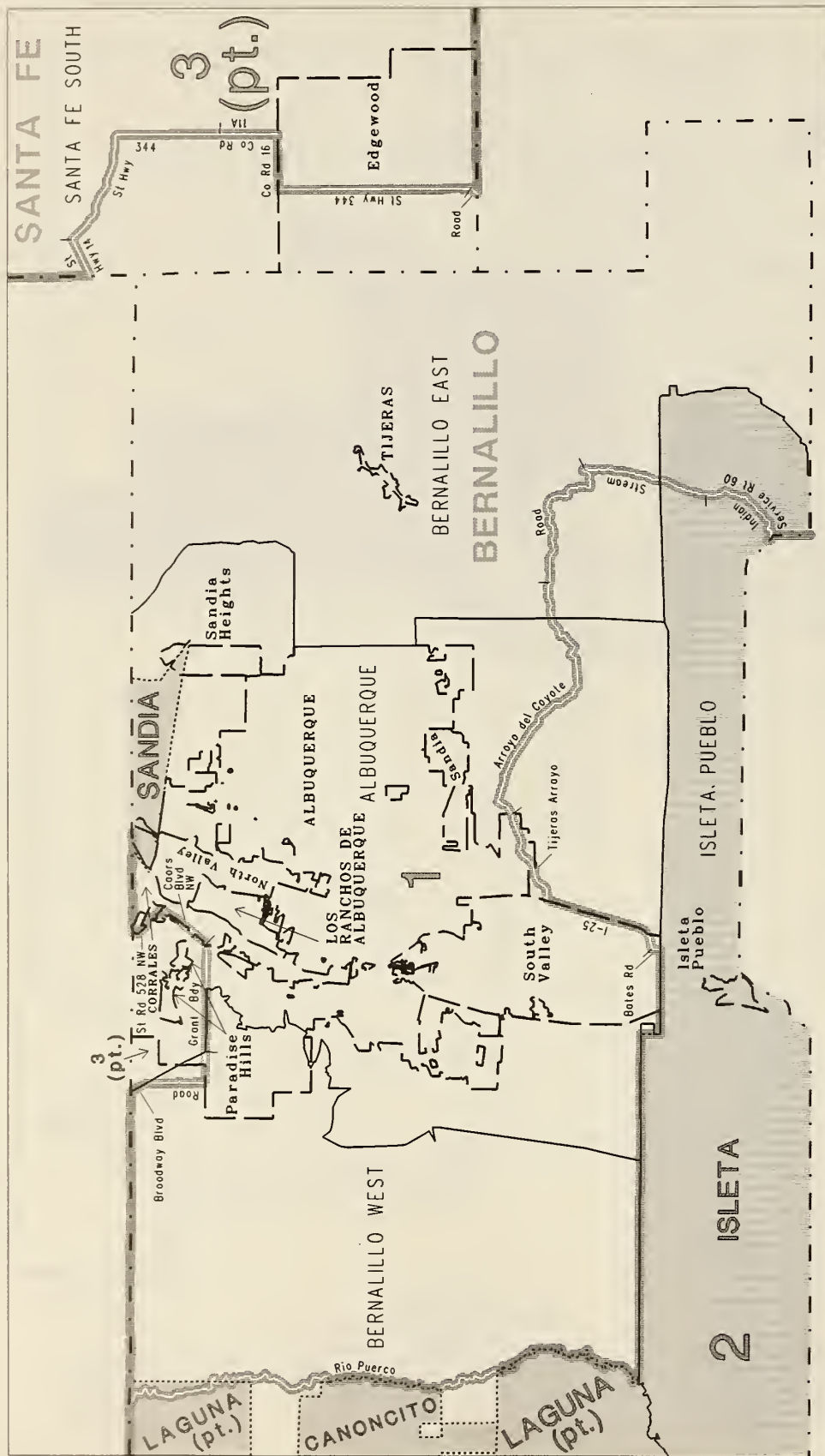
Congressional District Inset Map Legend

	<b>2</b>	Congressional District
	<b>ERIE</b>	County
	<b>CAMPO</b>	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land
	<b>YORK</b>	County Subdivision
	<b>ROME</b>	Incarparated Place
	<b>Zena</b>	Census Designated Place
	<b>Lake Erie</b>	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	<b>Main St</b>	Feature
	<b>A</b>	Inset Area
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

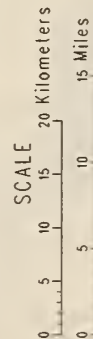
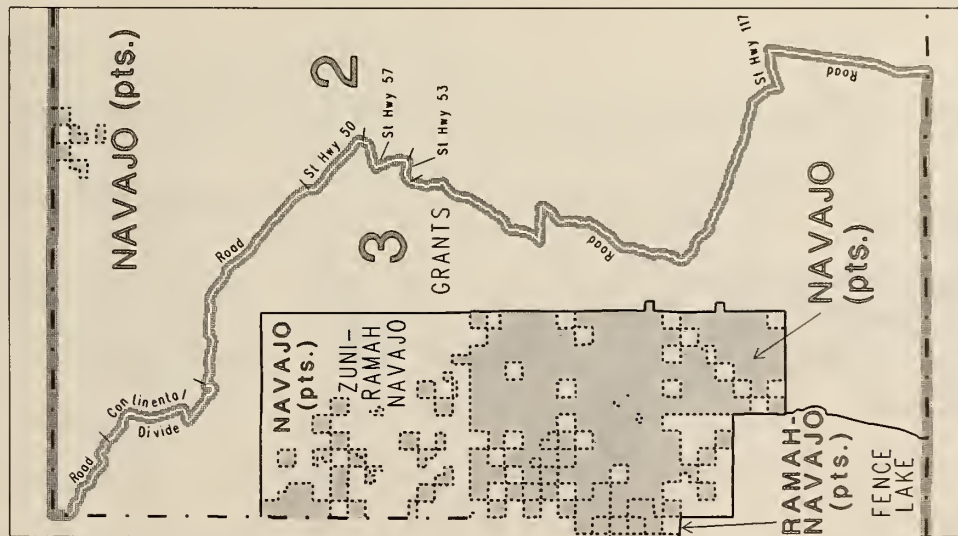
Note: Congressional districts effective December 18, 1991; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where county and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a county and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with the boundary of an American Indian area or a place, the map does not show the boundary symbol for the American Indian area or the place.



BERNALILLO AND SANTA FE COUNTIES (PART)

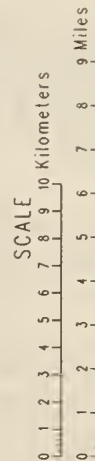
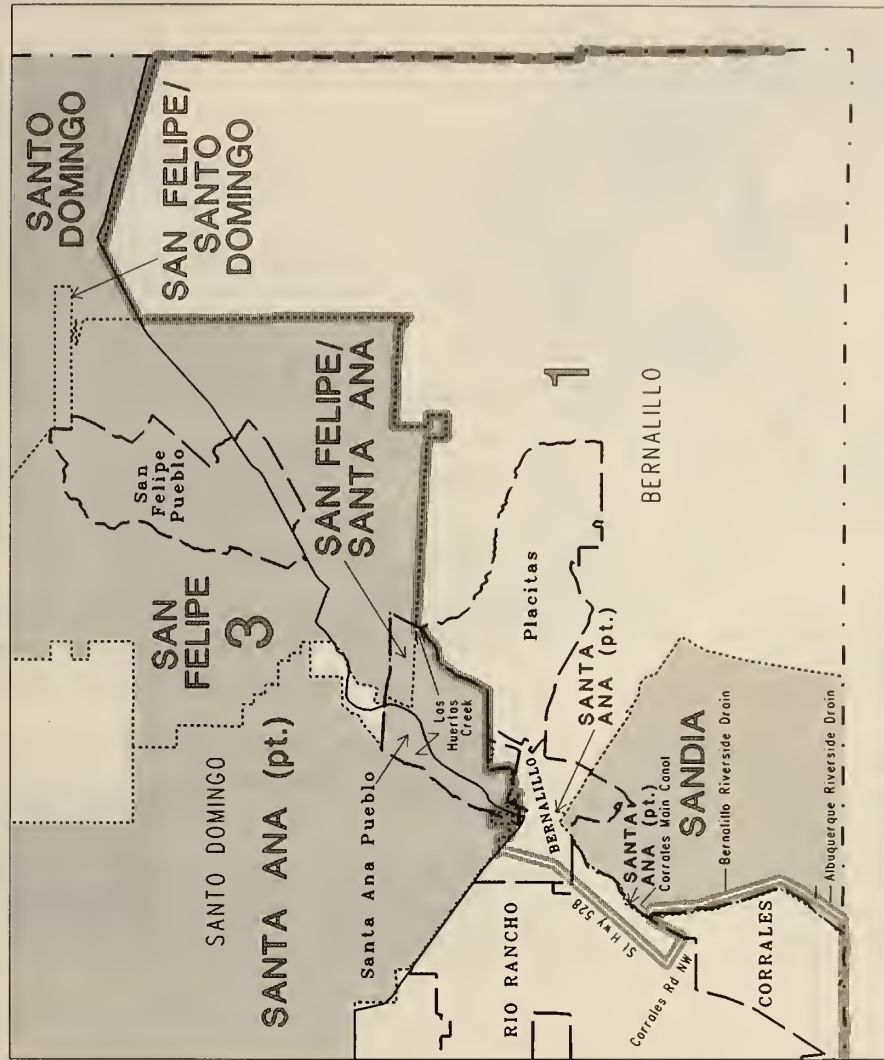


CIBOLA COUNTY (PART)



INSET LOCATION

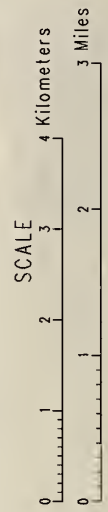
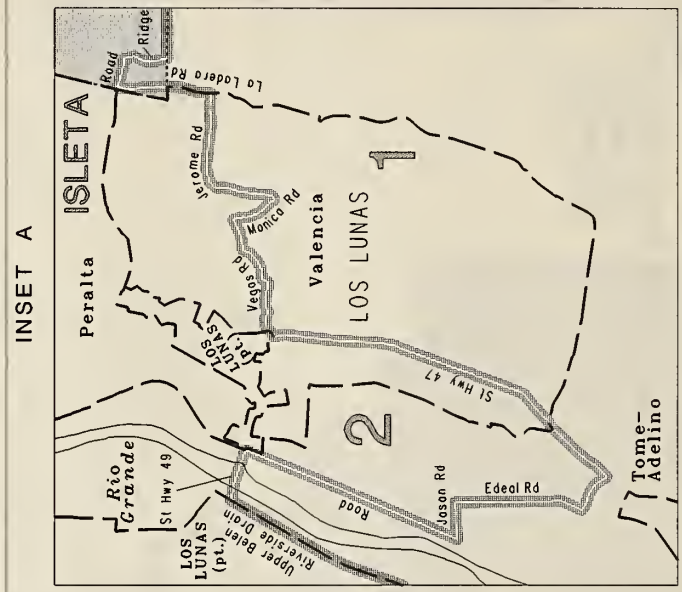
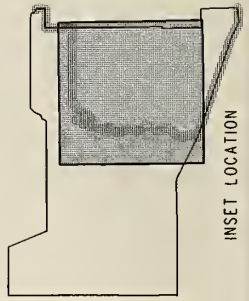
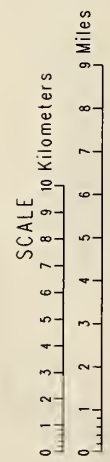
SANDOVAL COUNTY (PART)



INSET LOCATION



VALENCIA COUNTY (PART)



# 1990 Census Numbers Are Here!

# CENSUS

## What's Housing Like in Your State?

State of New York  
New York City  
Long Island  
Albany  
Saratoga Springs  
Buffalo  
Rochester  
Syracuse  
Binghamton  
Watkins Glen  
Catskills  
Adirondacks  
Hudson Valley  
Tug Hill  
Mohawk Valley  
Finger Lakes  
Niagara Falls  
Buffalo  
Rochester  
Syracuse  
Binghamton  
Watkins Glen  
Catskills  
Adirondacks  
Hudson Valley  
Tug Hill  
Mohawk Valley  
Finger Lakes  
Niagara Falls

State of New York  
New York City  
Long Island  
Albany  
Saratoga Springs  
Buffalo  
Rochester  
Syracuse  
Binghamton  
Watkins Glen  
Catskills  
Adirondacks  
Hudson Valley  
Tug Hill  
Mohawk Valley  
Finger Lakes  
Niagara Falls  
Buffalo  
Rochester  
Syracuse  
Binghamton  
Watkins Glen  
Catskills  
Adirondacks  
Hudson Valley  
Tug Hill  
Mohawk Valley  
Finger Lakes  
Niagara Falls

State of New York  
New York City  
Long Island  
Albany  
Saratoga Springs  
Buffalo  
Rochester  
Syracuse  
Binghamton  
Watkins Glen  
Catskills  
Adirondacks  
Hudson Valley  
Tug Hill  
Mohawk Valley  
Finger Lakes  
Niagara Falls  
Buffalo  
Rochester  
Syracuse  
Binghamton  
Watkins Glen  
Catskills  
Adirondacks  
Hudson Valley  
Tug Hill  
Mohawk Valley  
Finger Lakes  
Niagara Falls

**Just \$21  
Per Year**

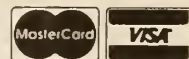
A yearly subscription to *Census and You* costs just \$21 (or \$26.25 for foreign mailing)—an inexpensive way to spot the trends before they become clichés.

To subscribe, call the U.S. Government Printing Office at 202-783-3238 and charge to your VISA, MasterCard, or GPO deposit account. Use the code "DUN." Or use the order form below and return it with a check made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

- 1990 census data. How soon will the demographic data be available? And the riches of the sample data income, education, household composition, etc.?

Order Processing Code.  
\*

**Charge your order.  
It's Easy!**



To fax your orders (202) 512-2233

Census and You. List identification DUN. \$21 (\$26.25 for foreign mailing).

The total cost of my order is \$ . Prices include regular domestic postage and handling and are subject to change.

May we make your name/address available to other mailers? ☐ ☐

*Thank you for  
your order!*

Mail To: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents  
P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954









For

Not to be







**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY  
Washington, D.C. 20233**





CB/Bureau of the Census Library



5 0673 01023137 4